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SUPREME TASK OF GREEKS IN NEWLY ACQUIRED THRACE

Hellenes Must Bring to Sorely
Tried Populations Reconstruc-
tion, Law and Order, and Also
Justice and Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GUMURDJINA, Thrace.—The occupa-
tion of Thrace by the Greek troops
has begun. Greece is taking in hand
the entire administration of this re-
gion, which she will not be long in
transforming into a prosperous and
rich country by a wise application of
law and liberty.

Of all the decisions issued by the
Peace Conference in its prolonged labors,
the cession of Thrace to Greece is
surely one of the happiest. It is to the
credit of the Supreme Council that it grasped the
necessity of placing under Greek rule
a region in which Turkish savagery
has long gone hand-in-hand with Bul-
garian intrigue to disturb the peace
and interrupt the development of the
whole Peninsula.

There is no need to enter into the
ethnological character of Thrace. The
figures are well-known and these
figures, based upon the official Turkish
statistics, which no one can accuse of
partiality for the Greeks, show clearly
the preponderance of the Greek over
not only the Bulgarians but also the
Turks.

Statistics Not Everything

But figures and statistics are not
everything. One must have visited
these regions and obtained a first-hand
knowledge of the inhabitants and their
sentiments, to appreciate in what great
degree their customs and traditions
show still, after centuries of oppres-
sion and tyranny, the distinct impress
of the Greek spirit.

The section of Thrace, which the
Peace Conference has just settled by
the stipulations of the Treaty with
Turkey, comprises a population of
382,000 Greeks, 344,000 Turks and 67-
000 Bulgars. Yet in spite of the
large non-Greek section of the popu-
lation, the travelers in Thrace feel
everywhere that he is in a country es-
sentially Greek; the Greek language is
spoken to a great extent by Turks
as well as by Bulgars alongside of
their own language, and is every-
where the language of commerce,
while in the intellectual field, as re-
stricted by the ignorance of the Turks,
the only movement is Greek. Greek
letters, Greek civilization and art
practically dominate the whole of
Thrace; and the centuries of Turkish
misrule and dark oppression have not
succeeded in effacing what Greece had
cultivated there a thousand years
back.

The decision of the Peace Con-
ference to annex Thrace to the Greek
Kingdom has been greeted by the
population concerned with a feeling
of relief and almost unanimous grati-
tude. Neither the agitation set on
foot and led by Djafar Tayar and abet-
ted by the Government of Constantinople,
nor the intrigues and in-
cursions of the Bulgarians across the
border, have succeeded in corrupting
the faith of the population in the era
of prosperity and peace, which is now
opening up before them. Not only
the Greek inhabitants are rejoicing
at this final fulfillment of the dream
of their fathers and of their own pas-
sionate desire—union with the mother-
country—but also the Muhammadans
and Bulgars are content with their
incorporation into the Greek State.

Weariness of Turkish Rule

For these populations have wearied
of the long centuries of Turkish rule,
which has never brought them any-
thing good. Today, after 500 years of
Ottoman rule, the country is economi-
cally a desert, there is no public in-
struction, no public security for life
or property, and no outlook for any
improvement under Turkey. Annexa-
tion to Greece means a complete trans-
formation of this situation. Since
1913 Greece has in Macedonia given
evidence of her organizing and ad-
ministrative capacity and—best of all—
of her justice and toleration toward
her Muhammadan citizens, who are
represented by 15 deputies in the
Greek Parliament and enjoy full
equality with all sections of the com-
munity before the law. That is why
practically the entire population of
Thrace, except some extreme fanatics
and paid agitators, are contented with
the prospect of passing under the
sovereignty of an organized, progres-
sive and democratic country like
Greece, to whose people, moreover,
nearly one-half of the total Thracian
population is closely bound by ties of
national history.

Greece, of course, is fully conscious
of the immensity of the task await-
ing her in Thrace, to whose sorely
tried populations and wasted lands she
must bring reconstruction, law and
order for the first time in their experi-
ence, and that wise dispensation of
justice and liberty which is the only
sure foundation of true prosperity and
civilization.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The
Rt. Hon. Lord Forster has been ap-
pointed Governor-General and Com-
mander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth
of Australia in succession to the Rt.
Hon. Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, who
will shortly retire from that office,
having served since 1914. Lord Forster
only last December was Financial
Secretary to the War Office with a seat
on the Army Council and was created a
peer six months ago. He is an en-
thusiastic sportsman and won distinc-
tion as a cricketer at Eton and Oxford.

BRITISH DECIDE TO ABANDON BATUM

Partial Evacuation of the Georgi-
an Seaport Has Already
Taken Place—British Took
Possession Two Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Official
notice that the British have decided
to abandon Batum in the near future
has been received by Col. William H.
Haskell, allied high commissioner to
Armenia, according to a cable mes-
sage to the Near East Relief yester-
day. Colonel Haskell has requested the
British Foreign Office to delay final
evacuation until August 1.

On May 1, Colonel Haskell reported
that hostilities had broken out be-
tween the Georgians and the British
over the retention of Batum, and that
the Georgians had shelled some of the
villages occupied by the British in
Batum Province, while General Sir
George Milne, in command of the
British Black Sea forces, had been
subjected to random shot fire while
on a tour of inspection.

Colonel Haskell's message at that
time read:

"Unable to find out what British
intentions are except Milne said that
he would expect—" and the remainder
was cut by the British censor in Con-
stantinople.

Later Colonel Haskell cabled that
the British were evacuating their citi-
zens and supplies from Batum, but
that the military forces were being
held until further orders. Now, ap-
parently, those orders have come, and
are for evacuation.

The British military government,
under Brig.-Gen. William Cooke-Collis,
estimates that it will require one
month to complete evacuation. The
British occupied Batum late in De-
cember, 1918. Last summer the Brit-
ish announced the intention of evacu-
ating the whole of Trans-Caucasia,
in which the separate republics of
Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan had
been set up since May 26, 1918, but
this did not include abandonment of
Batum, and before the evacuation was
completed, the British returned and
took full possession of Batum. They
proclaimed that "the authority and
powers vested in the Batum Duma by
law are no longer inferior," and cen-
tered all authority in a central coun-
cil consisting largely of British of-
ficers.

STRIKE OF MARINE WIRELESS OPERATORS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The
strike of the marine wireless opera-
tors has started today. About 4500
operators declare that their claim for
the revision of wages has not yet been
negotiated upon, although it was
nied in September, 1919. The Marconi
Company, on the other hand, declares
that no complete claim was put for-
ward in writing until May 22, last,
and the company referred the dispute
to the Engineering Employers' Federa-
tion, and it is therefore no longer in
their hands.

The Association of Wireless Tele-
graphists, representing the marine
wireless operators, has issued a state-
ment notifying intending sea travelers
that it is faced with the necessity of
declaring a general strike of its mem-
bers, who number 95 per cent of British
marine wireless operators. The as-
sociation deeply regrets having to
take the step, which will deprive sea-
going passengers of facilities and
safety assured by the presence of wire-
less personnel. The operators' de-
mand is for 180 per cent increase
over the pre-war rate, and members
who are on board ships at sea will
not cease to perform their duties, but
will claim the right to be discharged
within 48 hours after arriving in port.

PLANS TO DEVELOP ALASKA AT ONCE

Policies Worked Out by Special
Committee to Exploit Natural
Resources Announced by the
Secretary of the Interior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—
Development of Alaskan resources
by affording inducements to United
States citizens to settle in the terri-
tory is contemplated by policies
worked out by special committee,
yesterday by John Barton Payne, Sec-
retary of the Interior, will be put into
effect as soon as possible. The aim is
to attract capital to unlock the
mineral and other treasures in Alaska
and to improve transportation condi-
tions, particularly connections with
the United States. The two shipping
lines operating to Alaska will be con-
solidated if suitable arrangements
can be made and federal supervision
will be made more active in Alaskan
affairs. Commercial organizations are
expected to cooperate and the opinions
of the Pacific and Alaska Steamship
companies will be obtained at a con-
ference shortly.

Immense Natural Resources

"Alaska has immense natural re-
sources which have never been de-
veloped properly," said Mr. Payne.
"During the war the white population
of the territory actually decreased
from 50,000 in 1915, to 36,000 at present,
and the output of minerals and
other industries showed a similar de-
crease. The rich mining, agricultural
and fishing reserves of the region
have never been made properly avail-
able. Under the policies which the
Department of the Interior is now
putting into effect an opportunity will
be given for the investment of new
capital."

"Exploitation of the resources of
the territory will not be turned over
to one interest or group of interests.
Improvement of shipping and railroad
facilities is undertaken with the pur-
pose of admitting fresh capital and
opening the country for settlement by
American citizens.

"The first step in this direction is
the lowering of freight and passenger
rates and the improvement of trans-
portation and mail service through
economies introduced by combination
of two existing steamship lines into
one, which the department hopes to
effect."

"Concentration and coordination of
federal control of Alaska lands and
resources is contemplated by obtain-
ing legislative authority for an
Alaska development board, and, pend-
ing this, by the appointment of an
inter-departmental Alaska committee."

"Other plans include the coordina-
tion of federal road construction and
the development of a plan for a com-
prehensive system of roads and trails
to serve the entire territory; also,
the requesting of an appropriation of
at least \$1,000,000 for the inauguration
of this system."

"Investigation of the feasibility of
smelting Alaska copper ores on a
commercial basis within the territory
will be undertaken. Of great im-
portance also is the immediate de-
velopment of an Alaska pulp wood
industry and additional surveys of
timber and water-power looking to
the largest possible development of
this industry."

The policies endorsed by Secretary
Payne are based on a report just sub-
mitted by a committee consisting of
Dr. Alfred H. Brooks, chairman, rep-
resenting the Department of the Interior;
H. J. Saint, for the Shipping Board;
Otto Praeger, second assistant
postmaster-general, and A. E.
Sherman, Department of Agriculture.
The committee has completed a
month's study of the Alaskan situa-
tion, involving extensive hearings in
Seattle at which representatives of
various Alaskan interests were ques-
tioned.

OPPOSITION TO ONE BIG UNION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The building
trades organization of the American
Federation of Labor at a meeting here
yesterday declared war on the One
Big Union of Canada. It decided to
send representatives from each of the
20 international unions of the
building trades department into
Winnipeg, Manitoba, to open the cam-
paign.

The One Big Union movement, from
the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be
fought by similar energetic methods,
especially in such centers of radical
activity as Montreal, Sydney, Port
Arthur, Calgary, Regina, Edmonton,
Vancouver and other cities and towns
where the extremists have attempted
to make inroads upon the unions
affiliated with the American Federa-
tion of Labor.

Officials of the building trades
union said that it had been decided
to revoke the charters of all the local
unions that fail to expel all One Big
Union members or partisans. New
local will be formed wherever a
charter is withdrawn. The American
Federation of Labor convention itself
passed a resolution protesting in a
most emphatic manner against mili-
tary training in schools, academies
and colleges.

BRITISH COMMISSION'S PURCHASE OF SUGAR

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The
representative of The Christian
Science Monitor has been informed
by the Royal Commission on Sugar
Supply that it has purchased the
year's crop of sugar in the Mauritius,
amounting to over 200,000 tons for
£18,000,000, free on board ship at
Mauritius. Sugar varies in quality and
the prices varies accordingly from
£89 to £91 per ton, some being suf-
ficiently good for immediate consump-
tion, while the rest will have to be
refined.

The result of this importation will
assure Great Britain's supply for
some months ahead, although does
not necessarily follow that, there
would be more sugar available for
distribution.

PLANS FOR WORLD COURT OF JUSTICE

International Commission Meets
Today at The Hague to De-
vise Scheme for Permanent
Court of International Justice

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday).—
An international commission of dis-
tinguished jurists will commence
sittings on Wednesday at the Palace
of Peace here in conformity with
Article 14 of the Covenant of the
League of Nations, and with the de-
cision of the Council of the League
made on February 13. The commis-
sion is quite autonomous, the repre-
sentative of The Christian Science
Monitor learns, and has, on its own
initiative, accepted the invitation of
the Dutch Government to hold its
sessions at the Peace Palace. Mem-
bers of the commission include Mr.
Adachi, Japanese Minister at Brus-
sels; Raphael Aljmirra, representing
Spain; Baron Descamps, Belgium;
Dr. Hagerup, Norway; Mr. Ricci-
bassanti, Italy; Professor Weiss,
France; Lord Phillimore, England;
Ellhu Root, the United States of
America; Dr. Loder, The Netherlands;
and Raoul Fernandez, Brazil.

The commission will be faced with
a problem which has hitherto proved
most serious, namely the elaboration
of a plan for a permanent court of
international justice.

The peace conference of 1907 only
succeeded in expressing a wish that
the powers adopt a plan for a court
of justice as soon as an agreement
could be reached on the choice of
judges and the constitution of the
court. The difficulty has hitherto been
this very question, for if each state
has a representative on the court, the
equality and impartiality of the court
will be safeguarded, but the body
will be unwieldy. On the other hand,
if only certain powers be represented,
the body is liable to be regarded with
distrust.

A solution is looked for in the
selection of delegates who will be re-
garded more as renowned jurists,
above nationalistic viewpoints, rather
than as representatives of their
states, and it is hoped that the labors
of those who have long been interest-
ed in the project will lastly bear fruit.
The evidence of previous study, de-
voted to the question, and of the work
that lies before the commission in
reconciling the different views is that
no fewer than 11 different projects
are in existence bearing official in-
dorsement, apart from a large num-
ber of unofficial schemes.

League Council Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—
Private meetings of the Council of the
League of Nations held on Monday at
St. James' Palace, when the Persian
situation was under consideration,
were attended by Earl Curzon, Foreign
Secretary representing Great Britain;
Mr. De Fleuryau, France; Mr. Clarke,
Brazil; Viscount Sutei, Japan; Mr.
Moncheur, Belgium; Mr. Catalan,
Italy; Mr. Caclamanos, Greece; and
the Marquess de Faura, Spain.

A report of the transactions of Mon-
day's meeting will be announced at
the public meeting of the council to be
held in St. James' Palace on Wednes-
day morning, when the subjects for
discussion will be Persia and the sepa-
ration of war prisoners in Siberia.
During the discussion on Persia,
Prince Frouse will sit temporarily as
a member of the Council. It is ex-
pected that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the
Swedish explorer, who has undertaken
under the League, the work of repa-
triation of the prisoners, will also be
present at the meeting.

COL. E. M. HOUSE NOT ON OFFICIAL MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—
Col. Edward M. House, it was said at
the State Department yesterday, will
not represent the United States at the
Spa conference. His departure for
Europe at a time coincident with the
opening of the conference had led to
an impression that he might attend
it as an observer. It was said at the
Department that he does not represent
the United States in any official
capacity and that this country may
not be represented at the conference
at all.

GERMAN EFFORTS DECLARED SINCERE

Great Efforts Being Made, It Is
Said, to Fulfill Treaty Obliga-
tions—Quantity of Ammu-
nition Destroyed Is Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Tues-
day).—In discussing the question of
Germany's living up to the terms of
the Peace Treaty with a high authority
recently, the representative of The
Christian Science Monitor was in-
formed that in the authority's opin-
ion, Germany was making a genuine
effort to live up to the conditions im-
posed at Versailles, and the authority
was also of the opinion that Germany
was not getting sufficient credit for
the great efforts she was making to
fulfill her treaty obligations.

In the House of Commons, in reply
to a question by Sir Samuel Hoare as
to whether a statement could be made
as to the steps Germany had taken
to carry out the disarmament clauses,
Mr. Lloyd George submitted in con-
firmation an official report of the con-
ditions as found by the Interallied-Mili-
tary Commission of Control, which
estimated that on May 10, the German
Army consisted of 270,000 men, while
on June 10, the German wireless is-
sued an official statement that the
army had been reduced to 200,000
men.

Although this information had not
been checked by the Interallied-Mili-
tary Commission of Control, there was
evidence that a considerable reduction
had been made in the past month and
the German Government has issued
orders for the disarmament and dis-
armament of the unauthorized reserve
formation, the Reichswehr reserves,
and also of the civic guards, but it
is still pressing for permission to
retain the armed constabulary.

As to the war matériel of more im-
portant types surrendered that is not-
ified to the commission of control or
destroyed, up to May 27, 1920, the
total of guns and barrels of all kinds
surrendered was 23,377, the total de-
stroyed, 9102; machine guns sur-
rendered, 37,262, destroyed, 4002;
rifles surrendered, 1,485,489, de-
stroyed 599,080; rounds of small arms
ammunitions surrendered, 160,000,000,
destroyed, 50,000,000 rounds.

The Times of London, in comment-
ing editorially on the Prime Minister's
reply, remarks unfavorably on Ger-
man compliance with the terms of
the Treaty and states that, to pretend
that the unauthorized reserve forma-
tions will be disbanded is merely to
throw dust in the eyes of the Allies.
With regard to the matériel sur-
rendered or destroyed, The Times
declares that, knowing the standard
of German militarism, veracity in such
matters, it may be assumed without
breach of charity that the notification
does not include anything of the
matériel concerned and that the im-
portant matter of aircraft is omitted
altogether from the statement. The
editorial concludes by upholding the
French viewpoint on this matter.

Efforts to Form Government

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—The
Socialist Chancellor, Hermann Müller,
and the leader of the People's Party,
Mr. Heinze, having failed to form a
cabinet, President Ebert has requested
the Center Party leader, Dr. Charles
Trimborn, to make the attempt, and
Germany's grave political crisis has
accordingly entered its third phase.
It is believed probable that Dr. Trim-
born will make a great effort to
persuade the Social Democrats to re-
voke their earlier decision and agree
to the reconstruction of the old Coal-
ition Government, which, with its nar-

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BRITISH VIEW OF SOVIETS' LIABILITY TO EMPIRE'S DEBT

Investments of British Subjects in
Russia Under Consideration—
Mr. Krassin's Condition for
Honoring Russia's Debts

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—
Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevik repre-
sentative, and his assistants, have
now occupied their offices at 128 Bond
Street. The representative of The
Christian Science Monitor, who called
there on Monday was told that no in-
formation would be given out at
present, but that in all probability,
within two or three weeks, an infor-
mation bureau would be installed.

It is understood that the Foreign
Office has received an assurance from
Mr. Krassin that no propaganda will
be indulged in, hence the fact that
no interviews have so far been given
to the press. As to the possibility
of the Soviet Government taking up
liability of the debts contracted by
the Imperial Government, it is under-
stood that Mr. Krassin has intimated
that, if these are to be considered as
part of the Soviet Government's li-
abilities, then the benefits secured to
Russia before the revolution would
have to be recognized, included
amongst which would be the occupa-
tion of Constantinople.

In the House of Commons on Mon-
day, Mr. Lloyd George, in reply to a
question by Major Ward Jackson,
stated that, in the negotiations with
Mr. Krassin the government had not
lost sight of the Soviet Government's
liabilities to British subjects who had
invested in undertakings in Russia,
which had been confiscated by
Nicholas Lenine's government. The
permanent committee of the Supreme
Economic Council is still considering
a memorandum submitted by Mr.
Krassin of materials in Russia which
could be exported in return for im-
ports of locomotives and other man-
ufactured equipment which is so sorely
needed in Russia.

Bela Kun's Release Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The
Russian Soviet Government is anxious
to secure the release of Bela Kun from
his Austrian incarceration and to
utilize his services in Russia. The
matter has been the subject of notes
between Austria and the Allied Powers.
The United States and France have
indicated their approval, subject to
conditions which would insure the
liberation of American and French
citizens at present unable to leave
Russia. It has been stated erroneously
that England had not made her
reply to the note regarding the
release of Bela Kun, but actually En-
gland was one of the first to reply and
has pointed out that she is a disin-
terested party, release being purely
an Austrian matter. Bela Kun was a
Hungarian subject and a political
refugee in Austria and, therefore,
came under the jurisdiction of the
Austrian Government. Italy has also
taken a disinterested view.

Nicholas Lenine's Firm Stand

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Recent
mail reports from the British
Labor delegation in Russia give an
account of the interview which the
members had in May with Nicholas
Lenine, the Premier, who declared
that the Russian Red army was pre-
pared to fight any country which im-
peded the movement of the Red
troops. Mr. Lenine pointed out that
the whole of European Russia, a large
part of Asiatic Russia, and the whole
of the littoral of the Caspian Sea,
were now overrun by "citizens of Rus-
sia." Further he claimed that the
British power in Persia was lessening,
and that nothing Great Britain could
do would prevent Russia, if she were
so disposed, acquiring the resources
of Persia.

He admitted that Russia had no
object in going anywhere outside
Russia, except to spread the faith of
Communism, and while he was anxious
to see Russia and Great Britain at
peace, such a peace he declared to
British Labor-delegation, should be
without any qualification as to "free
and easy intercourse" between both
countries with a view to the disestab-
lishment of capitalism in all western
states.

Koltchak Supporters Sentenced

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tues-
day).—The "National Tidende" at Hel-
singingfors telegraphs that the Siberian
revolutionary tribunal has pronounced
sentence on members of the former
Koltchak Government. Tjervendovski,
Gjundovski, Larienty and Klotov are
sentenced to the extreme penalty, six
months to penal servitude for life;
10 members to 10 years, and two to five
years penal servitude.

FRESH FIGHTING EXPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The
"Epoca" learns from Valona that Italian
casualties in the recent fighting
were, 29 killed, 50 wounded, and 1000
taken prisoners. The Albanians have
retired in preparation for fresh at-
tacks.

ALLEGED EFFORT TO BUY NOMINATION

Charge by Nicholas Murray Butler of Plot to Force Choice of Major-General Wood Resented by the Latter's Supporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A motley group of stock gamblers, munitions makers, oil and mining promoters and other like persons seized upon so good a man as General Wood and with reckless audacity started out to buy for him the presidential nomination.

declared Nicholas Murray Butler, in a prepared statement given out by him upon his return from the Republican national convention, where he was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination.

Dr. Butler described the New York delegation as being the "Belgium of the war" to prevent the nomination of Major-General Wood, saying that when it was seen that Governor Lowden could not win, the delegation swung to Senator Harding.

"Reckless Audacity"

"The chief task of the convention," declared Dr. Butler in his statement, "was to prevent the sale of the presidential nomination at auction to the highest bidder. Had this not been done, the party faced not only certain defeat, but crushing dishonor. The New York delegates who voted for me on the first ballot were the chief factor in stopping the Hindenburg drive to overwhelm the convention by the power of unlimited money and by strong-arm methods in preference primaries. A motley group of stock gamblers, oil and mining promoters, munition and other like persons seized upon so good a man as General Wood, and with reckless audacity started out to buy for him the presidential nomination."

"It was a cause of genuine sorrow to me and to many other of General Wood's personal friends to see him put in this unhappy position. There was nothing to do in order to save the Republican Party but to defeat the band of men who were behind him with their bank accounts and with their great financial influence. This meant that we had to defeat General Wood himself."

"The story of the 68 New York votes shows precisely how it was done. The first ballot, which varied very slightly from our forecasts, showed that Wood had a substantial lead. The first task, therefore, was to bring the vote of his nearest rival, Governor Lowden, at least up to the Wood vote. Owing to local and state complications there were very few sources from which new strength for Lowden could be drawn so early in the balloting."

State Obligations

"Pennsylvania could not help, because if it left Sproul 25 or 30 of its votes would go to Wood. Massachusetts could not help, because if it left Coolidge there would be an increased vote for Wood in that State. Ohio could not help, because Harding had but 39 of the 48 votes and could spare no more. Michigan could not help, because if it broke up the solidarity of its Johnson vote more votes would go to Wood than to Lowden. It was clearly necessary, therefore, for New York to become the Belgium of the war, and I cheerfully gave my approval to the plan to give New York votes to Lowden in increasing volume on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh ballots."

"I sent word to the New York delegation by James R. Sheffield that with me party success and party honor came first, and that no personal interest of mine should be considered until party success and party honor had been protected. It was this New York vote for Lowden, taken from the 68 votes that had been cast for me, that gave Lowden his lead on the fifth ballot."

"The forces that were defeated in their insolent attempt to buy the nomination represent all that is worst in American business and political life. It is really too bad that they hit upon General Wood as their choice. They should have found some one to support for whom the country had less respect and less regard."

"Malicious Falsehood"

This is the Reply of Major-General Wood to the Butler Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago Republicans are seething with resentment against the charges of Nicholas Murray Butler of New York that an attempt was made to buy the presidency for Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

Followers of Theodore Roosevelt who were active in the Progressive Party, already dissatisfied with the nomination of Senator Harding, have taken up the cudgels for Major-General Wood, whom they regard as the successor to Colonel Roosevelt and his policies.

Major-General Wood has issued a statement, just as his headquarters here are being given up, in which he brands Dr. Butler's statement as a "vicious and malicious falsehood." He says: "I have just read the statement issued in New York by Nicholas Murray Butler to the effect that a motley group of stock gamblers and others tried to buy the presidential nomination for me, and that the forces who were defeated in their insolent attempt to buy the nomination represent all that is worst in American business

and political life. This statement is a vicious and malicious falsehood. I would ignore it if it were directed at me alone, but I cannot remain silent when my loyal friends and supporters are vilified.

"Col. William Cooper Procter, who was chairman of my campaign committee is a man of extraordinarily high character, known throughout the length and breadth of the land for his absolute integrity and honesty. His associates were men of like character, most of whom responded to their country's call during the war. They typify a group of progressive Americans. The attack upon them is infamous."

"The forces which brought me before the convention with preponderant force were hundreds of thousands of patriotic men and women in every walk of life who have indorsed me at nation-wide conventions, nation-wide primaries and in a nation-wide poll of unprecedented size."

"This action of Nicholas Murray Butler is an attempt to ingratiate himself with certain elements which exercise a determining influence at the convention and possibly to explain his own political weakness. It is a seeking cowardly attack, made under the cloak of an alleged public service which was never intended or rendered. I regret to make a statement of this kind, but it is necessary in this instance to brand a fakir and to denounce a lie."

Denial by Wood Campaign Manager

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Col. William Cooper Procter, manager of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood's unsuccessful campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, on his arrival home from Chicago yesterday, sent a telegram to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, saying that his statement relative to Major-General Wood's support was wholly false and was given out with malicious disregard for the truth.

"The senatorial influence, the same element that has prevented a ratification of the Peace Treaty, was responsible for General Wood's failure to obtain the nomination," said Colonel Procter.

ALLIES THANKED BY ATHENIANS

People March to Legations and Leave Resolutions in Recognition of Aid Given Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department yesterday received from the United States Legation at Athens, Greece, an account of an enthusiastic demonstration by the population of that city on Sunday in favor of the United States and the European allies in recognition of their assistance to the Greeks during the war and of their liberation of Greeks outside the country from alien rule.

A formal meeting was held at which a resolution of thanks was unanimously adopted, and afterward a procession, conspicuously displaying the flags of the principal allies and of Greece, visited the United States, British, French and Italian legations in turn. The resolution follows: "The people of Athens, assembled together in public meeting, convinced that they interpret the sentiments of the entire Greek Nation, believe it to be their duty, on the occasion of the deliverance of unredeemed Hellenism, unanimously to express to the governments and the peoples of the Allies their gratitude for the material and moral aid given them in the defense and preservation of Hellenic rights. They will eternally cherish the memory of these services and will remain faithful to those beside whom they have fought for humanity and civilization."

The American chargé thanked the Mayor and the committee in the name of the United States for the demonstration of friendship. Meantime the bands played the American anthem and the crowd cheered. Similar enthusiasm and cordiality was displayed before the other three legations, where identical resolutions were left.

HARVESTER PLAN FOR PROFIT-SHARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Harold F. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, announces a special meeting of the stockholders on July 22 to adopt a stock-ownership and profit-sharing plan for the employees of the company and to authorize the issue of \$40,000,000 of preferred stock and \$20,000,000 of common stock for that purpose; also to authorize an increase of \$30,000,000 of the common stock of the company, of which \$10,000,000 will be used to pay a 12 per cent stock dividend on the present \$80,000,000 of common stock and the balance to be available for the payment of semi-annual stock dividends.

SUGAR INDICTMENTS QUASHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma.—Indictments found several weeks ago by a federal grand jury against nine local wholesale and retail men charging them with disposing of sugar at excessive prices were quashed in an opinion by United States Judge Pollock here yesterday. The opinion upheld a demurrer entered by the defendants. The court said that "all that is here charged against defendants is a conspiracy to charge excessive prices for the necessary commodities of life. What constitutes this excessive price is nowhere depicted."

FAR WEST EDITORS ON NOMINATIONS

Comment by Pacific Coast Newspapers on Choice of Republican National Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Comment by Pacific coast editors on the Republican nominations for President and Vice-President is appended.

San Francisco Chronicle

It is what shall be done, not who shall do it, that is the important thing, and so, with unforgotten regret that the choice of California was not the choice of the nation, The Chronicle, with all the other California Republicans, will address itself to the duty of securing for Warren G. Harding the largest electoral and popular vote majority ever given to a President of the United States.

Los Angeles Times

Harding will harmonize the party factors in Ohio. He is a good deal on the order of McKinley. He will be the next President of the United States. Calvin Coolidge is a fitting team mate.

San Francisco Bulletin

A compromise candidate on a compromise platform, Senator Harding starts off with promising chances of success, though it is difficult to say what turn the presidential contest will take until after the Democrats have assembled, written their platform, and made the choice of standard bearer.

London Press Comment

LONDON, England. (Tuesday).—Commenting on the nomination of Warren G. Harding at the recent Chicago convention, the Westminster Gazette says:

"Had President Wilson been available, he might have boldly carried his banner into the fight and rallied the majority to him by the lofty appeals he knows so well how to make. But in his default it is unlikely that any Democratic nominee will do this or get the sanction of the Democratic Party for a pure League of Nations doctrine. "On the other hand, the Republican party does not entirely close the door on American participation in world politics and even seems to favor some sort of extension of arbitration methods in world affairs. The choice of a safe man, in all events, saves us from active pursuit of an anti-European policy by that party or its nominee and to that extent there is a point gained."

The Globe says: "Senator Harding is credited with favoring reversion to that aloofness from world politics which characterized America in the days before. It is a perfectly intelligible point of view, but we venture to think that Senator Harding, if elected, will be compelled by force of circumstances to soften something of its old rigidity."

The Star, in an editorial, says: "Senator Harding will represent in the United States very much what the Coalition Liberals represent in this country. He is the instrument, we might almost say the tool, of the cleverest group of men in American public life, the Republican senators. The Senate is dominated by the trusts. "Senator Harding is a middle-of-the-road Republican, and the social reforms, which are as urgent in the United States as they are here, will receive from him, we fear, neither sympathy nor solution."

PRINCE OF WALES AT NAVAL COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria. (Tuesday).—The Prince of Wales paid a visit on Monday to the naval college at Jervis Bay, this being his first public appearance in New South Wales. After the prince reviewed the cadets, expressing his satisfaction at their smartness and praising the general work of the institution, teams from the college and the H. M. S. Renown played a football match, the prince being a spectator.

The prince will take a quiet ride in the neighborhood on Tuesday, in order to see something of the bush country.

STOCK SHIPPING TO BE EXPEDITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Managers and representatives of stock shipping associations of Illinois met on Monday with the officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association to work out their problems in the shipping of livestock. Shippers were urged to cooperate with the railroads, as much of the car shortage was ascribed to the shippers ordering cars and then delaying the loading of shipments. Plans were made for more extensive cooperation of the farmers and shippers organizations, of which there are more than 125 in the State, in acquiring speed and efficiency in the shipment of hogs, cattle and sheep.

MEXICAN GENERAL'S APPEAL SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Mexican News Office

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Gen. Francisco Murguía, who, with Generals Urquiza, Mariel, Montes and Barragan, is imprisoned in connection with events that occurred prior to the death of former President Carranza, has won a point in connection with his trial. He appealed to the First Circuit Federal Court, complaining he was being tried by the military authorities while federal officials had

charge of the case. The court has ruled that he will remain subject to the disposition of the fourth district tribunal. The other generals have made similar appeals.

WAY PAVED TO SETTLE STRIKE

Erie Railroad Officials Agree to Accept Application of Adamson Law to Harbor Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a conference with the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, promised the aid of the Department of Justice in an effort to bring to an end the New York harbor strike and to clear up the freight congestion. Such aid, it was said, would consist chiefly in vigilance regarding infringement of the laws by any of the parties to the controversy.

Mr. Palmer announced that the Erie Railroad officials had agreed to accept the ruling of the department in regard to the application of the Adamson eight-hour law to tugs and barges transporting the railroad's rolling stock, removing the "bone of contention" of the harbor workers.

Joseph W. Folk, counsel for the marine workers, said that the acceptance of the eight-hour day would end the strike in all the Atlantic and Gulf ports.

A conference has been held with representatives of the marine workers and the striking trainmen and yardmen in reference to the reinstatement of strikers to their seniority rights when they return to work.

New Orleans Strike Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—As a result of the mediation of Gov. John M. Parker, the strike of 7000 metal trades workers, which has virtually tied up shipbuilding and all other work here for the last three weeks, will be ended this week and the men will return to work next Monday, according to an announcement yesterday by J. B. Musio, president of the Metal Trades Council, the organization to which the strikers belong.

GIOLITTI CABINET FORMED IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy. (Tuesday).—John Giolitti has formed the following cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Interior—John Giolitti.

Minister of the Colonies—Louis Rossi.

Minister of the Treasury—Mr. Meda.

Minister of War—Mr. Bonomi.

Minister of the Navy—Rear-Admiral Secchi.

Minister of Justice—Mr. Fera.

Minister of Industries—Mr. Alessio.

Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Micheli.

Minister of Public Works—Mr. Peano.

Minister of Labor—Mr. Labbio.

Minister of Posts—Pasquale Vassallo.

Minister of Liberated Provinces—Mr. Raineri.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Mr. Storza.

Minister of Finance—Mr. Tedesco.

PLANS FOR DOMINION HARBOR IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PORTSMOUTH, England. (Tuesday).—The Town Council on Monday unanimously voted for the adoption of a report for the development of Langston Harbor, submitted by the engineer Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice. The estimated cost of £12,000,000 will be distributed over the several years of construction. It is proposed to make Langston, which is a large waterway east of Portsmouth Island, into a large dock with 21,000 feet of wharfage, the western channel being at present used by the Admiralty for naval purposes. The council proposes to have the agents general of the overseas governments within the British Empire approached in order to make Langston a dominion port. If this scheme is accepted, the colonial authorities would have a voice in the management of the harbor, where colonial commerce could be dealt with.

SWEDEN EAGER FOR TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sweden is waiting anxiously for the allied countries to resume trade with Russia, according to Ira Nelson Morris, the United States Minister to Sweden, who has returned to his home in Chicago on leave. "Russia has always been one of Sweden's main outlets," he said, "and cut off from Russia, Swedish commerce has turned to the United States. Steamship lines are being inaugurated and increased business has resulted. One of the results is that prices have gone down in Sweden since the war. There is American trade with Germany through Sweden, although it is handicapped by the political situation existing between Germany and the United States."

GIFT OF \$1,000,000 FOR MUSIC

ROCHESTER, New York.—A gift of \$1,000,000 by George Eastman for the School of Music of the University of Rochester was announced at the meeting of the board of trustees of the university yesterday.

FARMERS CRITICIZE PARTY PLATFORM

Pledges to Agriculture Are Lacking and the Monopoly Issue Is Evaded, It Is Charged, in Program of the Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The section of the Republican platform on agriculture does not contain a single real declaration to reassure the farmers of America," said B. C. Marsh, of the Farmers National Council.

"While the platform expresses the belief of the Republican Party that the crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit, and can be improved by practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions, it does not pledge this representation. Why not?"

"Similarly, the platform recognizes several existing evils in farming conditions, but does not pledge action to remedy them. There is no pledge of amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act to facilitate the acquisition of farm land, and no pledge to enact legislation to give farmers long-time credits and to establish rural personal credit such as farmers need. An analysis of the evil conditions existing in farming cannot be accepted as a substitute for a pledge to remedy these evils."

Big Cost to Farmers

"The platform naturally indorses the transportation act and the legislation to turn the people's ships over to the British and American shipping trusts. These two measures jointly will cost the farmers of America at least \$2,000,000,000 a year, and these measures, for which the Republican Party must assume responsibility, although some reactionary Democrats voted for them and they were signed by a Democratic President, are a tremendous burden upon the American farmers, and spell financial loss and perhaps disaster for hundreds of thousands of farmers."

"The farmers of America realized that the Federal Trade Commission has been and is a most servicable government agency, and an enormous benefit to the farmers as well as to all the other workers of the country; but the Republican platform makes it clear that it is the purpose of that party to cripple or to terminate this commission, whose offense is that it has served the people and not the predatory interests."

Packer Question Ignored

"The platform evades the principle of compelling the profiteers of America, who got \$20,000,000,000 out of the war, to pay their fair share of the costs. It makes no provision or pledge as to how to pay off our present national debt of nearly \$30,000,000,000, including loans to the nations with which we were associated during the war, and the wobbly plank on taxation gives no hope to those who have a right to expect a declaration for prompt payment of our enormous national debt by taxes upon privilege and monopoly interests. The packers seem to have had powerful friends on the platform committee, for the nationwide demand for legislation to control the packers is completely ignored in the platform."

"The farmers of America will wait to see what sort of a platform is adopted at San Francisco."

Mr. Harding Not to Resign

Nominee Will Remain in Senate to Maintain Party's Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential nominee, announced yesterday that he would not resign from the Senate. His term expires on March 3, 1921, and if he should retire before that time, Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, could appoint a Democrat in his place. The Republican margin in the Senate is too slender to permit the taking of any risk. He further said he would at once withdraw his

petition as a candidate for reelection, in Ohio only a day or two before his nomination for the presidency.

It might be the middle of July, the candidate said, before he would formally accept the nomination.

At present all campaign dates and details are subject to change. One of the definite appointments that Senator Harding has is to see Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Meanwhile he is seeing the Republican leaders who are in Washington and informally talking over the situation.

Several telegrams yesterday announced the formation of campaign clubs.

Single-Taxers Rejoice

Possibility That Committee of Forty-Eight Will Merge With Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The Single Tax Committee is now jubilant over its presidential prospects," James A. Robinson, national organizer, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The nomination of reactionaries on the Republican ticket affords us an excellent opportunity to present our nominees, since the more liberal-minded voters are looking to the newer parties for promising men. It will be an easy matter for us to secure the endorsement of the Committee of Forty-Eight, and the fact that they are holding their convention at Chicago while ours is in session we consider significant. Most of the leading spirits of the committee are single-tax men."

The second annual convention of the party will be held in Chicago, July 10, 12, and 13, according to the party's call, issued by Robert C. McCauley, chairman of the national committee, which urges the need of more drastic changes in the law rather than what it considers the palliatives of the old parties to effect improved conditions. Plans which are truly fundamental in character, and in conformity with the spirit of American institutions, alone can bring about the desired change, it says.

This will be the first nominating convention of the party, which was organized on a national basis June 1, 1919, in this city. It will have a full ticket for congressional, state and municipal offices. New states have been added to the 15 which sent delegates last year—Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, Virginia, and California.

Mr. Robinson believes that the Committee of Forty-Eight will merge with the party ultimately.

"While the conventions will be entirely separate," he said, "as a result of the Republican convention, we have been invited to attend the committee's dinner on June 21 for the purpose of discussing an alignment. The party has secured a somewhat firmer foothold throughout the country, and the committee doubtless thinks it the wisest plan to work together in the face of an unusually good opportunity for the success of liberal parties. We would insist on the elimination of the committee's paternalistic doctrine, in such a case, however, as the party bases its strength on its sole plank of single tax. It calls attention to the fact that the history of politics shows that one plank alone is the main issue, in most cases."

The party is considering Brand Whitlock, William C. Dargatzis, Dr. Frank Crane and Prof. H. C. Clifford for presidential candidates and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other women for Vice-President.

Dry Leader States Issue

Choice of Congressmen Who Will Keep Up Fight Against Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GLOVERSVILLE, New York.—The Republican nomination holds out little hope for strict prohibition enforcement, in the opinion of William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, expressed in speech here on his way back from the Chicago convention. While believing that Senator Harding would not openly help the wets, he thinks it would be foolish to expect him to be an aggressive leader on the enforcement question.

It is impossible, he said, for friends of prohibition to know what is best for them to do until after the Democratic candidates and platform have been announced.

alysed. He believes the fight will be primarily one to nominate and elect United States senators and members of Congress in both parties who stand against any sort of weakening of the federal enforcement act in behalf of beer.

"This is the real issue," he said, "which was not touched at all, even by the mysterious lost plank of the Republican convention. The fact that a plank upon a paramount issue could get lost between the resolutions committee room and the convention hall of the party which claims to stand for moral reforms makes still more clear the need of keeping a fighting prohibition agency mobilized on a war footing."

"The issue in New York State will be clear-cut and State considerations will be paramount, for there is nothing in the national Republican situation which New York advocates of prohibition are interested in or under obligations to protect."

Governor Coolidge to Be Guest

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Gov. Calvin Coolidge will be the guest of Gov. Carl E. Milliken next week. Arriving here Tuesday, he will pass the night at the Blaine House, the new executive mansion, and on Wednesday will go to Lewiston, to attend commencement exercises at Bates College, of which Governor Milliken is a trustee.

Republican Quarters in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Quarters for the Republican national campaign committee will be opened in the former Johnson headquarters in the Auditorium Hotel and much of the campaign work will be done from there, although the national committee has its headquarters at New York.

PRINCETON HONORS BRITISH AMBASSADOR

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, and 11 other men were awarded yesterday honorary degrees at the one hundred seventy-third commencement exercises of Princeton University at which 301 undergraduates received diplomas.

The endowment fund has passed \$8,000,000, it was announced.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Sir Auckland Geddes. Among other recipients of that degree were Calvin Noyes Kendall, of Princeton, educator, and Raphael Pumpelly, Newport, Rhode Island, explorer.

OPPONENTS HEARD ON LAKES-TO-SEA ROUTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS BOSTON NEWS OFFICE

BUFFALO, New York.—Opponents of the proposed water route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River were again heard yesterday before the joint commission on international boundary waters.

Shipbuilders, shippers and men who have to do with harbor works declared that the average ocean-going boat could not navigate the Great Lakes until rivers, harbors, canals and slips had been deepened at a cost equal to, if not exceeding, the proposed outlay for the St. Lawrence route.

RADICAL CASES CONTINUED

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Arguments on the appeal of William D. Haywood and 93 other I. W. W. members convicted of violating the espionage act, were again indefinitely postponed, when called in the Federal Court of Appeals yesterday. The case has been continued several times since Mr. Haywood and a majority of the defendants were released from Leavenworth Penitentiary on bond last year.

How Long Will Tecla Pearls Last?

THIS is a most embarrassing question. You see, it is only fifteen years since Tecla gave his great discovery to the world, and the original examples have not yet had time to wear out.

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Say it with Flowers

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada.

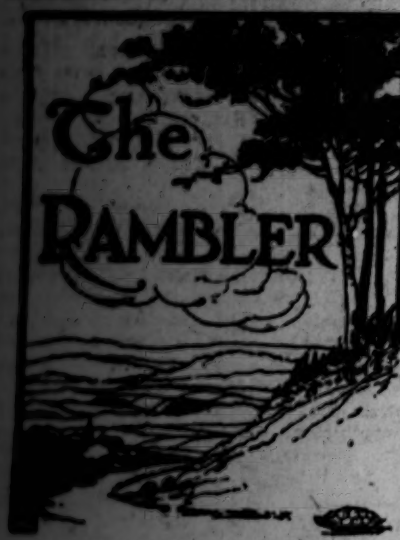
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Summer Suits of Silk
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For Town or Country wear in Shantung, pongee silk, also wool Tricotine. Tailored or braided models showing a slightly longer jacket, inverted pleats and novel effects in belts, pockets and collars. The model pictured is of pure silk Shantung and sells at \$95.



My Editor Takes Me to the Play

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

You may remember that my editor is in the habit of telephoning me at late hours and on horrible subjects, so that when the other night the telephone rang, I approached it with reluctant step and slow. I knew that my editor was calling me; it always came differently when he does, though I do not understand why and have written to Mr. Edison to explain this phenomenon. In vain, for I have received from a hibernating secretary such reply as made me think of Francis Bacon's affirmation that great boldness is seldom without some absurdity. So events proved; the telephone was not to transmit any troubling message, but a found. The deep, majestic tones of my editor filled the transmitter with their rich vibrations and I listened to my surprised delight that I was being invited to something. He had a form that he invariably employs in his periphrases with me and always begins with the statement that it is The Editor speaking. I knew that I could have seen his yellow boots over a thousand miles of telephone wire; they shed their golden radiance. He then says, "Good evening," a fact to which, you may remember, I have adverted before. The seal of politeness, I always wish him to return a Good Evening and I ask assure you that I have done this in some of the most striking weather that the rigors of a New England spring can produce.

"Say," says my editor, "are you doing anything tomorrow afternoon?" This is not the best of grammar, but as writers of refined fiction say, it sounds a courteous note. He does not pause for a reply; editors seldom do; the accepted method is for you to do the pausing and for them to do the replying. He continued: "I have a brace of tickets for a show. Want to see it?"

He lays great stress on his "Aw," deeming it, at once persuasive and final. Of course, I am flattered that an editor should thus adopt a light and rosy tone with a mere contributor; it is, as though Charlemagne asked the third assistant-secretary of the Department for Burgundian Affairs to come to the cinema with him. At the same time the critical faculty persists in one, even against the blandishments of editors, so I ask: "Lecture, I suppose?" This is what Marshal Poch would call strategy, being a tactical movement made to force the other side to execute an affirmative movement that will have a final and strategic result to the advantage of the first side.

The telephone, communicates a smart and the voice of my editor informs me that it is not a lecture, but the play, the drama, the scenic and authentic stage that we are to behold. The consequence is that the next afternoon finds me black coated and with a splendid collar awaiting my editor in the lobby of the theater where "Pygmalion" is playing. Here he comes, just late, mauve tie, solemnity and everything. He smiles cordially and grasping me by the forearm, a practice that I most particularly detest, says somewhat superfluously and in a deeper bass than ever, that we're not a moment to lose. We dash down to the cloak room and leave our things; he retaining, however, his galoshes, a fact of which more anon, and then we dash up and into our stalls.

The curtain rises and so does my editor. I thought perhaps that he wished to make a speech, but he only asked me in a whisper that made the tormentors away, had I seen his hat? Being assured by me that he had left it in the cloak room, he sits down. The play proceeds and my editor becomes for the moment absorbed; it is only when the curtain goes down in the first act that he says:

"Very intellectual audience. The cream of our thinking classes. Solid and respectable, loving the higher things and yet facing life's commonplaces with helpful courage."

"Have you on those beastly galoshes?" I ask.

"Yes," says my editor sharply. "I have on my 'galoshes,' as you call them. What of it?"

"Nothing," I reply. "What you say is very just. This audience is manifestly solid and I have every hope that it is equally respectable. Do you like to wear galoshes?"

"Look here, Litchfield," says my editor. "You get my galoshes out of your head." I could see at once that he did not like the subject, so I asked him:

"Do you think he'll marry Eliza?" This pleased him, and he answered: "The structure of the play as evidenced in the first act, presents us with a psychological problem of the Shavian sort—"

"—Shall I take notes, as you go on?" I asked eagerly.

"The structure of the play as evidenced in the first act, presents us with a psychological problem of the Shavian sort—"

at this stage of the game whether he'll marry Eliza or not. If you could that would spill the beans. It would be more in consonance with the spirit of our democracy, if the professor married this great-hearted daughter of the people—her reactions in their simple strength give us hope for the future of humanity. I, for one, hope that they marry. I speak now as a man, as a progressive thinker and as a constructive sociologist—"

"You really must let me take notes," said I.

"But not as a critical observer, not as a man of the world. It is sad to think the Tories and Reactionaries have a stranglehold—"

But here the curtain went up and my editor was speechless for a while. As Eliza's father developed his wonderful thesis, the editor grew restive and finally blurted in my ear:

"That is a caricature—we have no such types in the New World—how can this audience stand such a disgrace to humanity?"

"Don't worry about the audience. They've laughed in the wrong place for the last 12 minutes and are enjoying themselves. I dare say Mrs. Cophetna's papa talked in quite the same way. It's a grievous world, you know. Besides, it's only the men in the audience that want to see Eliza comfortably settled. The women don't—they never have—and they like her father much better. You see, they're very sensibly arguing that if Eliza's father is like this, Eliza herself must share his ideas. Women take a very practical view of these great questions. But the men have never been much opposed to the Cophetna alliance, they have a childish way of looking for affection that interferes with their good judgment."

"Ugh!" grunted my editor. "I am glad I don't share your views. They're cynical."

"But you do," I said. "Didn't you say just now that you hoped he'd marry Eliza? And didn't I half say so, too?"

"Oh, well, if you want to quibble you can," said he. "As far as I am concerned, give me the basic facts!"

"So I did, and you are not content." At this moment the lady in the galoshes turned and glared at me. My editor looked at her gratefully and I was covered with shame. What hope, with the cream of the thinking classes against me?

When the play was over and we found ourselves once more in the lobby I said to him that I must get back to my lodgings and work off a column, but he paid no attention to my words. Grasping me once more by the forearm, he said:

"Do you think he married Eliza?"

"Why," said I, "the structure of the play as evidenced in the first act, presents us with a psychological problem of the Shavian sort—"

"Aw," said my editor, "cut it out! What I'm after is, is it a good play?"

"Ask Shaw. He'll tell you a shot."

—J. H. S.

Dowager Ducks

They had passed the time when they required to be fed six times a day or even four times, they no longer had to be carefully conducted to their night's resting place and their "ruffled feelings" soothed with soft murmurings of "dilly-dilly."

The slight step of a stranger had no power to make them rear their necks and cry out as with one voice as if they were guarding Rome or any other beleaguered city. The dowager ducks had passed all these phases of duck existence and were allowed to sleep in an out-house in the corner of the river meadow, from whence at early morning they were let out of their wire inclosure surrounding their night abode and all the long sunny day they were free to follow their own sweet will till evening brought them home, and they pushed through the safety netting, that opened inwards but could not be opened outwards, and fell upon the meal they knew would be ready for them before they quacked quietly to their night's rest.

And what a day it was! The first early start over the meadow, golden with buttercups and wet with dew, snatching a gnat here and a belated moth there, jostling one another in their haste to reach the streamlet and snatch the first mouthful of a succulent May fly, though the meadow was wide enough for a troupe of them, and they did but delay each other as they pressed together, the Indian Runners foremost, as if obliged to keep in a narrow path.

Paddling and splashing and ducking and diving—Then a quiet time, breasting the stream, then sleeping altogether in the long grass beneath the trees, till the sun was low, and the sky pink between the apple trees, and the happy, tired, dowager ducks who required no one's care to shelter them from the rain, or shield them from the sun like the ducklings, waddled in the line back to the farmyard gate and their own inclosure, and so to bed.

Kings and Queens

There are no more popular visitors to London than the King and Queen of the Belgians, flying over from their own country to the country of their adoption, as it might be called; they are always sure of a hearty welcome from the British public. A story is told of Albert the Good on a May morning in Hyde Park. Chairs are set out and rest thereon can be obtained for the small sum of one penny. The park official having collected the fee from one who to him was merely a sinner, was astonished at being immediately offered sixpence for a threepenny bit which he had received, and still more astonished when a stalwart policeman proffered a shilling in exchange for the smaller coin, which he stated he intended in future to wear on his watchchain. The official was then told that it was the King of the Belgians who had tendered it.

ARCHITECTURE OF JUGO-SLAVIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A strong tidal wave of pilgrimage is setting in upon the shores of the great war area. Thousands are finding their way to France, Flanders, and Italy; and perhaps a few will go further afield, crossing the Adriatic to learn something of the land of the Jugo-Slavs. Those who take the latter course will find much to interest them in this little-visited part of Europe—the architecture of the country being the subject of paramount interest.

Early in the seventh century of our era the immigrant southern Slavs were permitted by the Emperor Heraclius to settle in the western portion of the Balkan peninsula. They were then an untutored, pagan race who had not strength enough to secure their own independence. Becoming thus the vassals of the eastern Emperor, they came for the most part directly under the influence of Byzantium. But those who settled in the vicinity of the city states of the Adriatic seaboard, either absorbing or ousting the Latinized inhabitants, naturally fell within the influence of the Latin west. So we have, from the first, two distinct, cultural influences at work.

To speak of Dalmatia first, the Italo-Byzantine style in the first cen-



The Coronation Church at Zhitva

turies following the Slav invasion was exemplified by churches of a rugged simplicity speaking of decadence. In their construction fragments of older buildings were frequently used—columns of varying length and thickness, capitals that did not fit and bases that did not match. This peculiarity is

In the Twelfth Century

With the dawn of the twelfth century, the last tie that held Dalmatia to Byzantium was severed and from thence to the early fifteenth century Venice and Hungary contended for possession. The architecture of this period illustrates the change. For Romanesque suddenly appears in the elegant campanile and Sala Capitolare of Zara (1105). Henceforth we get a long list of Romanesque buildings, until, in the early fifteenth century Venetian Gothic has a short vogue. The most noteworthy examples of Romanesque are admitted to be the nave and doorways of the Duomo, Trau. The west doorway is the pride of all Dalmatia. Of early thirteenth century date they are the work of a Jugo-Slav artist.

Looking beyond Dalmatia we find that the other branches of the Jugo-Slav race adhered to the traditional Byzantine form until their loss of independence at the end of the fifteenth century. The four subsequent centuries may be divided into three periods.

The first commences with the reign of Stevan Nemanja, founder of the nemanjic dynasty of Serbia (1169). In the work of this period the occidental (i. e. Dalmatian), influence is apparent. The style may be characterized as a clever fusion of Romanesque with Byzantine, in which Jugo-Slav architecture first attains individuality. An excellent example is the Studentina Monastery. The walls are built entirely of white, polished marble and it is famed for its beautifully carved portals and windows. The monastic buildings are of wood and plaster.

At Kraljevo

Zhitva, the coronation church of Serbia's early kings, at Kraljevo (the King's Town), is another. It was built circa 1210 by Nemanja's third son, who, being an archbishop, crowned therein in 1220 his eldest brother, known as "The First Crowned" King of his country. It was unfortunately much damaged in Turkish times and only half has been restored. The narthex is still a ruin but the tall tower fortunately is preserved. The whole building possesses no less than seven doors, and the legendary explanation is that it was customary to open a fresh door for each new coronation.

One of the gems of Jugo-Slav architecture is the Dečani monastic church. In spite of its late date (1330) it rightly belongs to this first group because of its western tendencies. In structure it has the uncommon features of a five-aisled nave and three-aisled narthex. It is built of white, gray and red marbles in alternating layers. The single cupola is said to be only one of a proposed total of 24, which never eventuated.

The second period passes again to the Byzantine style. It begins with the reign of King Milutin (1281), who, famous as a soldier who delivered the small Serbian states from Byzantine domination, was no less renowned as a builder of churches. Of good Byzantine form, the architecture of this period has particular characteristics which stamp it with individuality. It is the finest period of Jugo-Slav art. In the third period we find the plan

and details are still Byzantine and the walls of banded bricks and tiles are still more frequently used. Such exteriors mellow gloriously in the course of years and add greatly to the picturesque effect. We here enter upon the final phase of Serbo-Croat history (1370-1450), and an epoch of transition which brings their architecture to a degree of perfection. We see a new style of construction and new motives of decoration. The architect's ideas are more original and the vaulting and dome construction more aesthetic.

Throughout nearly the whole of Jugo-Slavia the growth of the arts of civilization was, in the fifteenth century, nipped in the bud. Such portions of the Dalmatian provinces as did not fall beneath the Ottoman yoke continued their artistic development, particularly in towns like Ragusa, Spalato and Sebenico—to mention but three. There the Italian Renaissance bore fruit of wonderful vitality. Ragusa has truly been called "the cradle of the center of the Jugo-Slav renaissance."

During and since the nineteenth century, with regained freedom, Jugo-Slavia has been repairing and reconstructing its national existence. It has been striving for a new expression and its architecture is likely perhaps to strike a new note. The modern work is of no outstanding merit although following good ancient models. But it is to be feared that the bizarre school of Ivan Mestrovich may hamper its future progress.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

LONDON, England.—The House of Commons has settled down to deal in committee with the Home Rule Bill. It found itself confronted by circumstances whose suddenly taken turn was possible only in connection with an Irish topic. A fortnight ago the government, prepared for a tough fight, made elaborate preparation for controlling it. They proposed to give 25 days for committee, report stage and third reading of the bill. Compared with the time-allowance for earlier legislative efforts to solve a perennial difficulty, this allocation of time is moderate. Twenty-seven years ago, when the second Home Rule Bill was brought in, members talked round it for 76 days, 50 days being given to discussion of the third bill introduced in 1912. Absence of the majority of Irish members justified expectation that half that period would suffice for the latest effort.

To insure that end it was proposed once more to set up the zuluette, prepared relentlessly to lop speeches and amendments that threaten to prolong debate over the line of a hard and fast time-table. By a coup de theatre the scanty remnant of the Nationalist Party, which dominated debate on earlier editions of the bill, managed to upset ministerial calculation. Waiting till the government were fully and publicly committed to their proposed method of procedure, the seven members, representative of Parnell's more than 70, coolly announced that they would take no part in the debate.

The Worst Blow

This was the worst blow which the legislative handling struggling into existence has yet received. The House had grown accustomed to the absence of the Sinn Feiners returned by a majority of the Irish constituencies. It was prepared for the party of seven, which numbers at least three of the ablest parliamentarians of a gifted race, to be present during succeeding stages of the bill, if they pleased fighting it tooth and nail. In such case it might not be said that the voice of Ireland was not heard in discussion upon points vital to its welfare. In the course adopted under the joint leadership of Mr. Devlin, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. MacVeagh, that is exactly what will be said with fatal tendency to discredit the bill howsoever ministers may triumph over the Opposition.

It is a final surrender on the part of the rump of the old Irish Party to the Sinn Feiners. From the first the latter adopted an attitude ignoring the very existence of what they denounced as a foreign Parliament, its authority in Ireland upheld by armed force. Brought up in the school established by Parnell, in which emancipation from a hated rule was sought by constitutional method wrung from Parliament, the little party of seven, painfully familiar with the current of popular feeling in Ireland, has capitulated. Shaking the dust of the House of Commons from off their feet, they have joined the Sinn Feiners in self-exile from Westminster, whilst the fate of their country is being decided by aliens.

Bill Will Pass

It is evident that the situation thus transformed, the bill will pass very much in the form in which it was introduced. Mr. Asquith has assumed his prized position as leader of the Liberal Party by moving a series of amendments. But the Liberal Party, like the old Nationalist Party, is a negligible quantity in the division lobby, and his main proposal, to establish a single Parliament in Ireland, was ignominiously voted down. The Labor Party have had their field night with the same inevitable result. The Ulster members have submitted a few amendments, none vital to the existence of the bill which, under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson, they have determined to accept. Declaring they would never consent to Home Rule for Ireland they have now consented to the most generous measure drafted after a succession of elaborate attempts. We shall, accordingly, see the measure, under the personal direction of that uncompromising "Unionist," Mr. Walter Long, carried before the prorogation. But Ireland as a nation will have none of it.

The Royal Standard floats over the Buckingham Palace, notifying the return of the King to residence in the capital. Apart from other considerations this will be a matter of personal convenience to an overworked Prime Minister, and of benefit to the public service. Consideration for the



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latter, a habit inherited from King Edward, is in marked contrast with the custom established and consistently maintained by Queen Victoria. On the average her residence in Buckingham Palace did not exceed a fortnight in a year. For the remaining 50 weeks when a more or less critical turn in public affairs necessitated personal intercourse with the Sovereign, ministers had to journey to Windsor, Osborne or the more distant Balmoral, the urgent business in hand meanwhile being hung up. Throughout the war and in the current transition period King George has been sedulous in performance of the duty of remaining at his post, affording opportunity of immediate access by his ministers.

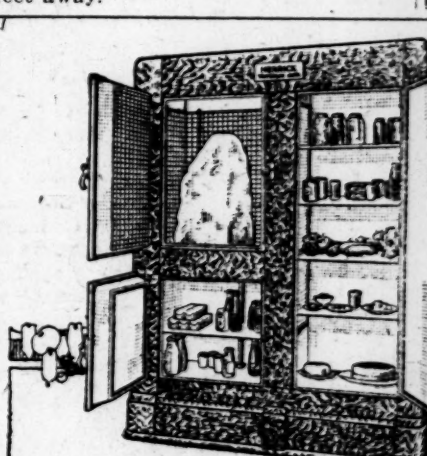
Of real but lesser importance is the prospect opened of the renewal of courts held at Buckingham Palace. For five years these functions have been interrupted. Inexorable etiquette demanded that departing foreign ministers should formally be received by the King and their successors greeted on arrival. These necessities have been met by private receptions, shorn of customary ceremonial. The corps diplomatique will forthwith come into its own again. Brides and daughters ready to "come out" will also be presented. So large is the waiting crowd thus constituted that their elders, long accustomed annually to make their curtsy to their Sovereign, will have to put off the happy day till next year.

MINOR CHORDS

We may love the song of the bobolink in the open, and of the hermit thrush in the deep recesses of the woods; but there are just as beautiful strains in the grass along the brook bank and among the daisies in the fields, and even above the dusty wild flowers and weeds of every public roadside and path. The birds are at their best in June; but the tiny fiddles and pipes and flutes and lyres and harps of the insect orchestra do not tune up in earnest until later, when the air is dry and the skies are warm and undimmed. Some of the strains may be pitched in almost inaudible keys, and others die away as we approach; but if we spend an hour in almost any spot under a blue sky during the musical time of summer or autumn, when our entertainers are satisfied that we mean them, no harm, our conception of the beautiful and wonderful will increase to the degree of our observation.

After the birds have laid aside their melodious pipes and flutes, it would seem as though nature had appointed the crickets and locusts and grasshoppers to take up their instruments. The common green grasshopper, that fills the whole atmosphere with its song, lives chiefly in the lowland meadows which are covered with the native grasses. This grasshopper modulates its notes to several chirps in rapid succession, followed by a loud spinning sound, that seems to be the conclusion of the strain. These notes are continued incessantly from the time when the sun is high enough to have dried the grass, until dewfall in the evening. Another grasshopper makes a kind of grating sound by scraping its legs, that serve for bows, upon its sides, as though they were the strings of a viol.

It is the shrill singing of the grasshoppers' wing that we first notice in the field, sometimes rising into such piercing intensity as to dominate the vicinity, and then falling until it is lost in the other voices of the grass. For a long time we look in vain search of the soloist, and at length find him perched on the very tip of a long blade of grass, ready at a moment's notice to make one of his wonderful leaps to another grass blade ten or 15 feet away.



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DRY AIR SYSTEM

THE BIG POLICEMAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The big policeman, standing at the congested cross thoroughfares, looked 10 feet high. It seemed to me that I had never seen such an enormous human bulk in all my life. He towered above the surging traffic as an oak tree towers above a hillside of huckleberry bushes, and I stood stock still and stared at him in amazement. And then, in a moment, I saw that one reason he looked so large was because all the figures around him were so small. In fact, school was just out, and it was a crowd of little boys and girls that was surging across the street.

Have you ever seen half a hundred fiddler crabs scuttling in half a hundred different directions when you moved a rock on the shore? Well, those half a hundred fiddler crabs were models of order, leisure, and cautious deliberation compared to the laughing, shouting, romping children who gushed forth from the wide gate of the school at 3:30 and started homeward. Trolleys tooting, jitneys plying, automobiles flying—but what cared the Lilliputians for these plunging vehicles? They sifted through the rapidly moving traffic as sand sifts through parted fingers. And then I saw what the big policeman was doing. He was directing, controlling, guiding the traffic. Big, burly, unburring—a grin on his red face, he wove and unwove the multifarious and delicate strands of conflicting and confluent streams as rapidly and as surely as a lace maker manipulates her many threads. Nor was that all. The children, as he waved them forward and motioned them back, obeyed him implicitly. And yet there was a gayety in their discipline.

"Hello, John!" I heard in a dozen piping trebles. And, "Oh, John, we've got three kittens at our house!" and, "Oh, John, I must hurry for I'm going to have my hair cut this afternoon!" Thus above the din of city traffic hummed a sweet air of childish voices, although I on the street could only catch fragments of it now and then.

Finally, when the last flying figure was safely shepherded across the busy street I turned to go my way. And then I saw that a gentleman who had been standing near was smiling at me.

"He's a pretty good traffic policeman," I volunteered, seeing that he, like myself, had been watching the mammoth guardian of the peace admiringly.

"Good?" I should say so. Did you know that when he was transferred to another post a few months ago the children sent in a petition begging the authorities to return him? That's what they think of Big John. I often come here at this time just to watch him."

My informant lifted his hat and passed on, but I stood a while longer and watched the skillful, patient weaving and unweaving of threads of human traffic—watched the enormous policeman with a grin on his red face, his big feet firmly planted on the ground.

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DRY AIR SYSTEM

UNITED STATES
OIL CORPORATION

Measure Indorsed by Secretary of Interior Which Provides for the Cooperation of Government and Business Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cooperation of government and business interests may prove the solution of many industrial problems of the present day, in the opinion of John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, who, in a report to the Senate Public Lands Committee, has indorsed a bill by which the government will be empowered to seek oil resources in foreign countries.

Briefly, the bill provides for the formation of the United States Oil Corporation, with nine directors to be appointed by the President. Vacancies in the directorate might be filled by vote of the directors, and in any event would not hinder the directors on duty from carrying on the work of the corporation, which would develop oil resources outside this country wherever opportunity presented.

The corporation would be empowered to explore, develop, refine, transport and store oil in foreign countries. The majority of the stock of the corporation must be owned by citizens of the United States, but foreigners would be permitted to obtain minority interests. The directors would determine the capitalization.

Salient Features of Bill

The bill provides that "no liability shall be incurred by the corporation which will in any way bind or involve the United States," and that the corporation shall not combine with any other to cause unlawful restriction of trade.

Mr. Payne's report on the bill is favorable, though he criticizes certain provisions. The salient features of the bill, he points out, are control of the corporation by presidential appointees; the right of the government to have preference in oil supplies; and the ownership by United States citizens of the majority of the stock. He contends that the owners of the capital should have full representation on the board of management, but thinks that some division of control could be arranged to satisfy both investors and the public. "Such cooperation of government and business may indeed prove a line along which progress can be expected in the solution of other industrial problems," he comments.

There might be an objection to a government controlled corporation in some foreign countries, he believes, and therefore, the extent of government participation in the corporation should be clearly described in the legislation.

Storage for Naval Use

"The public's need of an assured supply of oil is so great that the federal government stands back of the endeavor to develop foreign sources of oil to replace in the future what America has exported in the past," he says. "Our policy of the past is sufficient guaranty that the proposed United States Oil Corporation, with the public supervision of its activities provided by government representation on the board of directors, may be trusted to recognize fully the rights of other nationals."

Mr. Payne believes that the arrangement for preference is "not essential, as seems at first glance," and that the government preference provision is "superfluous." He thinks it might also run counter to the interests of countries where oil was sought or obtained. The provision for United States ownership of the corporation, he considers "practical and essential."

CANADA EXPERIENCES
LACK OF NEWSPRINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—As many as 27 Canadian publications may have to shut down owing to lack of newsprint. This is not because they are unwilling or unable to pay the present cost of the paper, but because the newsprint is not forthcoming. The government was recently asked in the House of Commons by T. R. Wilson, member for Saskatchewan, what action had been taken to ease the news-print situation. Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, stated that a committee of publishers last October reached an agreement under which the mills agreed to a certain price, not as a matter of control, but of ordinary business. The agreement provided for a fixed price to the end of June and for the supply of paper to the Canadian newspapers.

The question was also raised as to whether the size of the periodicals could not be reduced, but it was pointed out that the total amount of paper needed for the 27 publications in question only amounted to 2 per cent of the Canadian mills' output. Sir Henry Drayton said he hoped to be able to give more definite information later.

CANADA'S CITIZENSHIP CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Schools of citizenship are to be established in this city, within a few months as part of

a Dominion-wide plan of the Imperial Daughters of the Empire, copied from the program of the Colonial Dames of the United States. The aim of the Canadian organization is to inculcate Canadianism into newcomers from other lands, and the method followed will be somewhat along the lines adopted by the United States organization. A "primer of Canadian civics" is proposed as a textbook for the work, to be used to appeal to the individual's loyalty and to instruct in method of government and citizenship generally. The books are to be published in various European languages as well as in English. The schools of the city are to be employed for classes of foreigners who wish to become citizens, and a class in civics may be added to the technical and vocational schools of the city.

UNIFORM LAWS OF
COMMERCE SOUGHT

Sir John S. Randles Explains Aims of Allied Parliamentary Committee—Various Groups Are Said to Be Non-Political

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The advantages of Canada being represented on the Allied Parliamentary Committee, whose object is to encourage trade relations between the allied powers, were recently explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Sir John S. Randles, who recently passed through Canada on his way back to England after an extensive tour in the Far East.

"The aim of this committee is to try and secure uniformity in the laws of commerce in various countries and to try and remove restrictions where possible," Sir John explained. "The committees of the various allied powers are entirely nonpolitical and in fact the British committee is composed of Unionists, Liberals, Labor and Nationalist members. Of course, we do not try to dictate what policy any nation should adopt but when a policy has been adopted, we try and make it as easy as possible for trade to be carried on with that country."

"For example, the committees at the various conferences which have been held so far in Italy, France and Belgium have among other things discussed the question of the bankruptcy laws in the various countries, bills of exchange, protection of trade-marks and signs and the rules governing the measurement of the draft of vessels."

"Now these are all matters which effect Canadian merchants closely especially now that they are commencing to build their foreign trade so that it is well worth Canada and the other British dominions giving this matter careful consideration. To begin with they were not eligible to become members but now that is all changed, and each country joining has 10 votes whether they send one delegate or more."

"Would not the question of distance deter some of the dominions from sending delegates to the committee's conferences?" Sir John was asked. "The best answer to that," he replied, "is to point to the case of Japan. It has always been represented at the conferences and very strongly represented at that. We have not been able to have a conference so far in Japan but I have just been in Tokyo representing the parliamentary committee of the allied powers, where I received a most cordial reception."

"Japan has been having a rather serious time financially," he replied in answer to another question, "and this is largely due to a fall in prices as a result of over-production. Before the war Germany practically had a monopoly in the cheaper lines of goods in the Far East. When the war came on Japan saw her chance and proceeded to step into Germany's shoes. The demand was for cheap goods and Japan was able to supply a very cheap class of goods but quite irrespective of quality."

"Today, however, the United States, Britain, and to a certain extent Canada are in the market. The people in the Far East seem to have forgotten to a large extent the cheapness of the Japanese commodities and only remember the quality. The consequence is that now that they are wanting a better quality they are looking more and more to the American and European markets to supply their wants."

"At the present time the United States is trying to build up its trade in the East and I came across Americans everywhere. The British merchants are handicapped by not being able to fulfill orders and the need for greater production of British goods is very evident. There is, all the same, a very big field for British and Canadian merchants in the Far East today."

GULF ACRES TO BE
SET ASIDE FOR BIRDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Bills providing for the acceptance of the large wild bird reservations offered to Louisiana by the Russell Sage Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation have been passed in both Senate and House of the Louisiana Legislature. The formal taking over of great acreages on the Gulf coast will occur this summer, probably in August.

ARGENTINE GOLD RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Additional sums of gold released on Monday from the deposits of the Argentine Embassy in Washington bring the total amount released in this movement to \$19,000,000, equivalent to the exportation of that sum in gold from Argentina. Official figures place the balance in the account of the Embassy at \$2,635,000.

GREAT FUTURE FOR
CHINA FORECAST

American Banker Who Recently Visited Country Says Its Financial Rehabilitation Is in Fair Way to Be Realized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The political recrudescence of China is in the hands of the Chinese themselves; the financial rehabilitation of the great republic is now in a fair way to be realized with the obstacles that confronted the materialization of the consortium removed, which in itself promises a wonderful development of China's basic enterprises, and should pave the way, with the cooperation of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, to assist China to utilize her tremendous resources and give impetus to her economic progress, said Thomas W. Lamont, representative of the American banking group interested in the consortium which is to be the medium for Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States extending financial assistance to China. Mr. Lamont passed through Honolulu recently en route to New York after having overcome opposition in certain Japanese and Chinese quarters to the consortium.

While in Honolulu Mr. Lamont, in an address to the Chamber of Commerce, made an appeal to Hawaii as the half-way station between America and the Orient, to give aid in solving the problems that are bound to arise in the Far East. He spoke for patience and understanding on the part of American citizens and expressed the hope that this new international partnership would overcome and surmount all barriers and misunderstandings and be devoid of international jealousies.

Japanese Agree to Plan

"As to the first object of my trip," said Mr. Lamont, the result has already been announced. After protracted and somewhat complex negotiations the Japanese banking group declared its intention, with the entire approval of its government, to enter the consortium upon the same basis as the rest of us. In bringing about this arrangement I am happy to pay a tribute to the sagacity and courage of Roland S. Morris, our Ambassador at Tokyo, who occupies there a unique position of influence and strength."

"It will be recalled that a year ago at Paris, when the consortium was first tentatively formed, the Japanese banking group had expressed its desire to enter into partnership as to China with the banking groups of America, Great Britain and France, but the Japanese Government had qualified its entry by attempting to reserve portions of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the consortium. These reservations were inadmissible to the other banking groups as being opposed to the idea of a free and full partnership. They were, as it appeared, equally inadmissible to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, as tending to establish a political status for Japan not consistent with the independence and integrity of China."

"On several points there was sincere misunderstanding, which was largely cleared away by our discussions at Tokyo. We were able to assure our friends in Japan that the consortium had no intentions with respect to Manchuria and Mongolia that would serve to injure the economic security or national safety of Japan. The Japanese Government, on the other hand, gave assurance that it desired to set up no fresh political claims in the regions referred to, with the final result, as already announced, that this and certain other obscure points having been cleared up, the consortium became a fact."

"In China I spent a month in investigating conditions as requested and also explaining there the principles and purposes of the consortium, about which I found there was grave misunderstanding. When it was once made plain to the Chinese that the consortium planned to operate only with the consent and cooperation of the Chinese people, that it did not intend to invade the field of ordinary commercial or banking business, and that it expected to concern itself only with the development of those great basic enterprises of China, such as currency reform, the building up of transportation, etc., so as to provide a more solid basis for private initiative and effort, then, I say, the con-

sortium was heartily welcomed by the leading men of affairs in China. Impressed with integrity

"Despite the fact that the present Peking government is not strong in administration, I was on the whole greatly impressed with the fundamental integrity of the Chinese people. I was impressed with the growth of the last few years in education, the study of political institutions and of government. There yet remain many difficult problems to be solved. Friends of China will still suffer temporary disappointment, but in the long run, with the untold sources of national wealth which the people possess, and with their intense industry, I look to see them fulfill a destiny as one of the leading nations of the earth. Through the consortium and in every other way possible I hope that America will be able to prove that her traditional friendship for China is a substantial one, and that all four banking groups—American, British, French and Japanese—will, working together with the Chinese themselves, prove a factor contributing to the future stability and insurance of peace in the Far East."

RESOURCES LISTED
FOR PROPOSED TAX

Measure in Louisiana Legislature Is Described as "Severance Tax" and Is Expected to Add \$3,000,000 to State's Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Preparatory to the passage of a new tax bill, which will add nearly \$3,000,000 annually to the State's revenues, a complete inventory is being made of all the natural resources of Louisiana, the quantity and value of the production from these resources annually, and the percentage of tax which should, with justice, be levied on this production.

The new measure is called "the severance tax bill on natural resources." A "severance tax" is an imposed levy upon the wealth taken (severed) from the land or the waters of the State. So far, this tax has been so low that, though the State's natural resources have produced fabulous wealth for those who worked them, they have yielded comparatively little to the state itself. On an annual production of more than \$240,000,000 from these resources, the State has obtained only \$247,000, or approximately 1-10 of 1 per cent a year.

Producers of lumber, oil, gas, sulphur, salt, turpentine, resin and sea-foods have agreed with the agents of John M. Parker, who was inaugurated Governor on May 17, to abide by the new severance tax. A majority of the members of both houses of the Legislature, now in session, are in favor of it, and its passage rests only on the introduction of the bill, with inclusion of means and methods for collection of the tax.

"The natural resources of the State, as so far inventoried, with still other smaller production to be heard from, yield annually the following gross amounts to those who work them:

Product	Production	Present Tax Yield
Oil	\$44,172,922	\$55,802.33
Gas	1,025,000	9,350.68
Pine	135,000,000	75,000.00
Cypress	25,000,000	20,000.00
Hardwood	12,000,000	9,000.00
Salt	843,620	3,362.49
Sulphur	8,459,845	33,389.50
Turpentine	742,623	353.63
Resin	1,050,378	1,050.38
Fisheries	15,000,000	175,000.00

"Sulphur mines operated only three months in 1919.

"Total income of fisheries taxes goes to meet expenses of state conservation department, which are only \$175,000 a year. Fisheries figures are estimates."

The present severance tax has been found unproductive for the State for the reason that it taxes on a basis of quantity production, regardless of the market value of the product of the particular natural resource involved.

The new severance tax, which is to replace the one imposed in 1913, is levied on a basis of value of production. For example, under the present quantity production tax, the State received in 1919 from the 17,669,173 barrels of crude oil produced, only \$95,803.33. Under a production value tax of 2½ per cent, which has been agreed on as fair and reasonable by the oil interests, the State would receive \$1,104,822, or more than \$905,000 more than it received last year. Lumber production likewise would give the state approximately the same increase in income. Turpentine and resin, valued at more than \$1,500,000 annually, pay approximately \$1000 in taxes; under the new system it would return something like \$100,000.

Adopting the same attitude as the oil interests, the lumber, turpentine, resin, salt and sulphur producers also have agreed to the tax, and there will be virtually no opposition to the measure when it comes up as one of the first bills in the Legislature following the inauguration of Governor Parker. The \$3,000,000 or more so added to the State's revenues each year will be used, according to the dictates of the law, for the State's charitable institutions, for schools, and other public

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FARMERS OF TEXAS
STATE THEIR CASE

Members of Farm Bureau Review the Risks Assumed by the Agriculturists and Claim They Do Not Get a Fair Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—The Dallas County Farm Bureau, recently organized at Dallas with a membership of several hundred farmers, has announced its platform setting forth the demands of the farmers with reference to their share of the rewards of labor, and outlining the risks which farmers must assume in their efforts to wrest a livelihood from the soil. In the course of this declaration the farmers say:

"We are sure that the present unprosperous condition of agriculture and unfavorable conditions of farm life are the results in part of the indifference on the part of the farmer as a class, yet they are in the main, direct results of unfair and unjust discriminations against agriculture in the economic and financial systems of the country."

"We have the farmer has the right to the cost of production plus a same right to a fair wage as the person who produces. The farmer has the same right to a fair wage as the person who performs the same service in a bank, shop, construction work, transportation or mercantile work."

"The farmer is entitled to the same return from labor and capital as similar investments yield in other industries."

"The successful farmer is a skilled workman, a business man and a capitalist, and is entitled to the same consideration as are reserved for themselves by organized labor and organized capital."

"Farmers in the past have devoted themselves primarily to the business of production, leaving to others the work of distribution, but now find that they are getting an unfair share of the price paid by the consumer."

"Farms cannot be operated on the basis of an eight-hour day, but in order to continue to produce the required food and clothes for the world, farmers are compelled to enter 'competitive' labor markets and pay the same price for labor as is paid in city industries, hours of labor and cost of living considered."

"In the face of steady decrease in the labor supply, we note the disposition to follow one-crop farming, an increase in farm tenancy, many abandoned farms and resultant decrease in production, both per acre and per farm."

"We believe that the men who live in the country and produce the raw materials which feed and clothe the world are entitled to as large a measure of the comforts, conveniences and even luxuries as are the class which handle or consume these products. That farmers do not have their share is strikingly shown by a comparison of country and city homes, school-houses, churches, places of amusement, highways and transportation facilities."

"In view of the foregoing, we declare our firm intention to take council together and endeavor through the strength of organization to restore to the country life the prosperity, comfort and dignity which it deserves."

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LAMPPOST-HOTLINE

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First Class Passengers Only

GOVERNMENT TO BUY SILVER AT \$1

Plan to Purchase 207,000,000
Ounces of American Product
Is Approved by the United
States Treasury Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The plan under which the United States agrees to purchase 207,000,000 ounces of silver at \$1 an ounce, as recommended by the director of the mint, Raymond T. Baker, has been approved by the Treasury Department. The silver could not be purchased until now because it has been above that price. As the law provides that only American silver can be bought, and as there is British and Mexican silver at the western smelters, it was necessary to decide what proportion was American silver, so that it could be purchased according to law, and to that end affidavits have been made and are now approved by the Treasury.

When, in September, 1917, the embargo was placed on the export of gold, it naturally became difficult for the United States to pay for commodities in various places which had large trade balances in their favor, such as China and India. Albert Strauss, of the Federal Reserve Board, explained a short time ago.

"Inasmuch as there is always a demand for silver in the oriental countries, it became clear that the situation in India and China could be relieved if silver in addition to the current output could be secured for shipment to those countries," he said. "It was accordingly suggested that the silver dollars held in the Treasury against outstanding silver certificates might be made available through the retirement of the silver certificates and the melting and shipment of the corresponding silver dollars."

"It was stipulated that any such use of the silver dollars should be temporary, and be coupled with the condition that the silver be in due time replaced through purchases at a fixed price, and when repurchased should be coined into silver dollars. A bill embodying these provisions was introduced by Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada, and the act was passed by Congress on the representation of the Secretary of the Treasury that it was imperative to the winning of the war that the British Government be at once able to secure for the Indian Government a large amount of silver. Under this act a sale of 200,000,000 ounces of silver was made to the Indian Government. The arrangement for the sale stated that rupees exchanged for all purposes connected with the war should be furnished to the United States, in this way the silver serving American requirements and at the same time relieving the Indian situation."

The silver now being purchased will be delivered at San Francisco or at any other point where there is a mint, as designated by the United States Government.

AMERICAN VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP MANNIX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, informed The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that if the Most Rev. Daniel Mannix, D.D., LL.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, were barred from entry to this country by the immigration authorities at San Francisco, California, and appealed this ruling, the case would come to the attention of the Bureau of Immigration in Washington, but not otherwise.

Archbishop Mannix, according to allegations of certain passengers on the United States steamship Ventura, did not stand when the band on that steamship played "The Star Spangled Banner" while the vessel was in the harbor of Honolulu, Hawaii. Passengers on the steamship are said to have written a letter to the State Department about Archbishop Mannix, which, it is understood, was referred

to the Bureau of Immigration for investigation.

The archbishop was coming to the United States, it is said, to deliver a course of lectures. He is a native of Ireland, much interested, it is reported, in the Sinn Fein movement, not only in that country, but in Australia, where he was a leader in the campaign against conscription when an unsuccessful effort was made to draft the Australian population during the war. It has been published that he has been proposed as the successor of Cardinal Logue as Roman Catholic primate of Ireland.

BANKERS FAVOR MORE EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That high standards of education and specialized knowledge are essential to the maintenance of the future efficiency and success of American banking institutions and their service to the public was emphasized at the opening sessions of the eighteenth annual convention of the American Institute of Banking yesterday. Attended by more than 1000 members of the 84 chapters, from Boston to Los Angeles, the delegates began a week of combined relaxation and mutual exchange of information.

The president of the institute, Gardner B. Perry of Albany, New York, in his annual report declared that the 32,303 members of the organization were "pushing upstream against the tide of radicalism" and turning it backward. There was an increase of 8000 in membership last year.

AMERICAN INDIAN PAGEANT TO BE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—More than ordinary interest is attached to the convention of the American Society of the American Indian to be held here November 16-20. At a meeting recently a pageant and exhibit of the industrial, artistic and scientific accomplishments of the American Indian was planned. The convention purpose is to improve the conditions of the remaining original Americans. About 500 delegates representing all the remaining tribes will be present. The society was organized for the purpose of obtaining for the American Indian the opportunities and rights of American citizens. Just now the chief problem, according to Thomas L. Sloan, president of the society, is a fight for legislation favoring the Indian and making for an honest administration of the national Indian program.

Among the distinguished Indians expected are the Rev. Sherman Coolidge, of the Arapahoes; Dr. Carlos Montezuma, Apache; Dr. Charles Eastman, Sioux; Charles D. Carter, Chickasaw, and W. W. Hastings, Cherokee. St. Louis societies, the Archaeological, the Historical and the Pageant, will aid in the presentation of the pageant. It is probable some episode of St. Louis history in which Indians figured will be the subject of presentation.

AIRPLANE USED TO RUSH REPAIR PARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—Something new has been evolved in frontier army practice in the delivery of supplies and orders from headquarters to columns of troops in the field. A command of the First Cavalry, changing station from Douglas to Ft. Apache, at Safford found need for repair parts for its accompanying motor truck transport. The parts, on receipt of a telegram at Douglas, were loaded on an airplane, which, in little over an hour, covered the intervening 100 miles and hovered over the cavalry camp. Flying low, the aviator dropped his freight and, without landing, at once turned his flight toward his hangar on the border. At least a day had been saved. Within the First Cavalry the mule has been eliminated and motor trucks now precede and follow the cavalry columns on the march. One especially well-appreciated feature of the new order is the fact that motorized kitchens go forward to the day's camping spot and hot meals are ready on the arrival of the troopers.

LOUISIANA VOTES DOWN SUFFRAGE

Legislature Refuses to Ratify the
Federal Amendment—Fight
to Continue for a Change in
the State Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Ratification of the suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution was definitely rejected by the Louisiana Legislature yesterday, when the House defeated the Shattuck resolution to ratify by a vote of 67 to 44. This resolution was made the special order of business in the house and came up for direct vote without debate at 10:45 a. m.

Immediately after the defeat of the resolution to ratify, a resolution rejecting the federal suffrage amendment was introduced by Representative H. Jordan of Richland, who explained that passage of this resolution would put Louisiana on record as definitely and finally opposed to suffrage by federal law. This resolution was adopted, amid cheers, by a vote of 60 to 39.

The proponents of the suffrage amendment to the state Constitution are now working to have passed tomorrow the Upton resolution for this amendment. It has passed the House by a vote of 93 to 17, and they claim enough votes in the Senate to give it the necessary 28 for passage.

Supporters of the federal amendment, led by Mrs. Lyda W. Holmes, are remaining in Baton Rouge to combat the state amendment.

The supporters of the state Constitution amendment say they are defending the state rights on the suffrage question, and avow the fear that if suffrage is granted by federal amendment, "force bills" will follow and the Negro woman will be allowed to vote on an equality with the white woman. This having been brought to pass, they claim, it will be impossible to longer prevent the Negro man from voting, as he is now prevented from voting in Louisiana and virtually all the other southern states.

When this session of the legislature convened, on May 10, there was the liveliest interest in suffrage, and about an equal division of opinion as to the two amendments. An appeal from President Wilson to Gov. John M. Parker that the latter use his influence to rush through legislation granting the vote to women, and noting the importance of this to the success of the Democratic Party in the approaching elections, failed to arouse any interest, while Governor Parker's reply that he believed this to be a matter for the legislative department of the government to decide, and not the executive, was generally considered with approval by the people of the State.

HOLDING OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Lands in the Ashley national forest in Utah and the Hayden national forest in Wyoming will not be recommended definitely for withdrawal from the forest reserve for entry by homesteaders, according to Thomas G. Shearman of Washington, special attorney in charge of forest appeals for the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Shearman has just returned from a trip through these forests in relation to claims that they were devoid of timber and valuable for agricultural purposes.

But two sections were found that were devoid of timber and in any way suitable for agricultural purposes, Mr. Shearman said. These were of high

altitude, 16,000 acres in one section and 640 acres in the other. Should these be opened to entry it would amount to a redistribution of grazing privileges. Mr. Shearman said he would lay the facts before the Secretary of Agriculture, but would make no recommendation in the matter.

TWO-YEAR TERM FOR PRESIDENT

Changes in United States Form
of Government Advocated by
Prof. John Bassett Moore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Election of a President every two years, elimination of secret diplomacy, modification of the treaty-making power so that both houses of Congress instead of the Senate alone should have power to ratify treaties, the admission of members of the Cabinet to the Senate and the House for the purpose of discussion, and the subjection of the President himself to interrogation when he addressed Congress in person, were advocated by John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University, in his Phi Beta Kappa organization.

Discussing "Executive Responsibilities and Irresponsibilities," Professor Moore, formerly counsel of the State Department, said that the last thing the framers of the national Constitution dreamed of was that the President would regard himself or be regarded as a party leader.

"The spectacle of the avowed head of a minority party for full half his term making appointments to the highest offices of state, vetoing measures passed by the actual representatives of the people, and incidentally conducting the entire foreign relations of the country, is an anomaly in politics furnished chiefly if not exclusively by the United States," he said.

Professor Moore asserted that it is inconceivable that there should exist in the United States any general sentiment in favor of committing to the Executive Department of the government the entire and absolute control of the function of treaty-making.

PACKAGE LIBRARY IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—During the year, 50,000 persons in Texas have been served by the package library system of the University of Texas through its department of extension, according to Miss Lucy LeNoir, director of the department. The library consists of packages of pamphlets, clippings from newspapers and periodicals and other information upon current subjects, classified and arranged by subjects, and is intended to serve those who desire information upon any subject. Debating societies, teachers, clubs and other organizations and individuals are able to secure information through the package library that is not available from any other source. Information can be had from this source frequently before it is compiled and published in books.

THREE PATHS OPEN TO THE ARMENIANS

They Can Accept Islam, Be Ex-
terminated, or Emigrate, Says
Captain Hyde, Who Urges
They Be Aided to Escape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Once more news comes from Marash that the Armenians have by no means reached the end of persecution at the hands of the Turks. A recent message reports the Armenians to be in a precarious situation, "threatened by Turks who prevent opening shops or doing agricultural work." Periodic disappearances of individuals are terrorizing the population. The Near East Relief is still feeding 5000 men, women and children there, while business and farming are neglected. The relief can continue such palliative measures indefinitely, but a message from Beirut contains this significant conclusion: "Reconstruction and rehabilitation are impossible under present conditions."

That salvation of the Armenians from total extinction, to say nothing of their reconstruction and rehabilitation, will be impossible if the Christian nations continue to ignore Armenia's needs, is the opinion of Capt. George B. Hyde, a former Red Cross worker in the Near East and always a staunch supporter of the Armenian cause.

Three Courses Out

"Does the Christian world realize, ever in small part, the vitally serious situation which confronts the Armenians today?" he asked in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"Do the nations which profess Christianity realize that a people who for centuries have sacrificed everything for Christianity are now, deserted by all those who have called themselves friends, facing total extinction? What does the civilized world propose that Armenia should do to be saved?"

"From the best advice I can get, from numerous sources, upward of 50,000 Armenians have been killed in the Near East since January. The remnant of the Armenians have but three ways out of their dangerous situation. They can accept Islam, whereupon the Turk, his hands covered with blood, would rejoice. But this is unthinkable. During their whole history the Armenians have fought every attempt to break their morale toward Islam with a courage and utter disregard for all personal safety which proves that they will never submit to Islam."

"Secondly, the remnant of the Armenians can stay where they are, in Cilicia and elsewhere, and slowly, but surely be exterminated."

Possibilities of Emigration
"Thirdly, they can emigrate. This is the most hopeful outlook ap-

parently. Many of them have left the country lately, others are getting out now. But the difficulties of emigration are many. It seems to me that the Christian nations, having abandoned Armenia to her fate, and worse than that, having given aid to her enemies, should at least turn about and help those Armenians who are unable to meet the expenses of escape.

"Nearly all the Armenians I know there, who have means, are getting out, or planning to. The interpreter I had while there has just arrived in this city. He had good estates in Marash. In the peculiar Turkish way, they had been declared to be unoccupied, hence taken over by the Turks. I tried to have them turned back to his family, but after the British left, even the lands which had been returned to the Armenians were taken again by the Turks. If Americans understood the real situation in Armenia, that the people there are deserted by their friends, friends who have been guilty of breaking promises accepted by the Armenians in good faith, and that they now race utter extinction, I do not believe there could be two sides to this question. There is only one side, the side of righteousness and justice. The treatment of Armenia by the English and French has been the most contemptible in all history. What will the Christian world do to atone for its desertion of Armenia?"

MODEL CITY REGIME AT STAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ASHTABULA, Ohio—Ashtabula's so-called model form of municipal government is facing an upheaval which threatens to restore the old mayor and council system in time for the November elections.

Public dissatisfaction with the Hare system of proportional representation, as used in electing councilmen, has culminated in a concerted movement to discard the Hare plan. Coupled with the plan to restore the old form of election is a plan to remodel the city charter in such a way that the city manager plan, in use since January, 1915, would be practically abolished.

The attempt to change the balloting is said to have the support of fully 75 per cent of the voting public. The number favoring a return to the mayor and council system is not so large. Combined, the former is likely to carry the latter.

Under the Hare system minorities or groups are given representation in council according to their numerical strength. Majorities do not rule. The chief objection is that the men elected are of such widely different character and opinion they are unable to work together harmoniously.

Under the city manager plan of government, as used here, the city manager, solicitor, auditor and treasurer are appointed by council and may be removed at any time without cause. Under the proposed change, these officers would be elected by direct vote for two-year terms.

LEE VINING FALLS CLAIM CONTESTED

Flat Denial Made of Assertion
That a Waterfall of Rare
Scenic Value Is Being Ruined
for Its Power Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its San Francisco News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Statements by Wallis D. McPherson, of Mono Lake, California, and W. F. Rector, also of California, regarding plans for use of Lee Vining Creek Falls in that state, quoted in an article published in The Christian Science Monitor on May 21, last, have been challenged by Walter Leroy Huber, civil engineer of this city. Mr. Huber, in a painstaking analysis of charges that a scenic asset will be destroyed, that the power plant field will be oversupplied otherwise, that subterfuges were effectively resorted to by those now holding property rights in their acquisition, that the rights acquired expired on May 21, and that no attempt has been made to irrigate any lands, declares that such allegations have been made without a foundation of truth.

Mr. Huber is serving the Nevada-California Power Company, whose methods were questioned, as a consulting civil engineer. He states that he is a member of the American Alpine Club, and is also on the board of directors of the Sierra Club, and that he has worked for the preservation of scenery which he has considered a real asset, and will continue to do so.

Specifically, he charges that "both Wallis D. McPherson and W. F. Rector, or corporations with which they are connected, have sought rights on the very stream whereon they now seek to preserve scenery from alleged destruction"; that "the falls on Lee Vining Creek are a series of cascades which lovers of scenery might pass without special observation"; that the Colorado River development mentioned as a future source of over-supply to the power market to be served by Lee Vining Falls is as yet too remote for consideration; that the water rights of his own company have "been adjudicated in the courts, and the priorities adjudged superior to those of W. D. McPherson"; that rights and permits were regularly obtained according to due process of law, and that the company is utilizing practically all of the waters of Lee Vining Creek, is irrigating large areas of its own lands, and has spent thousands of dollars in the enterprise. Also, Mr. Huber says that the development is being made under a water power permit which affords sufficient time for the completion and operation of the works before the date of expiration of the construction period. He denies that any litigation concerning waters for irrigation from Lee Vining Creek or in Mono Lake Basin has arisen, or that any crops thereabouts were without water.

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HOW PALESTINE WILL BE COLONIZED

Military Rule Will Shortly Give Way to a Normal British Administration—Zionists' Political Dream Being Fulfilled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow received a great welcome by the Zionist Organization in London on their return from the San Remo conference recently. Dr. Weizmann, the Zionist leader, had spent some months in Jerusalem and on his way to England was called into the conference at San Remo on the question of the future of Palestine, at which Mr. Sokolow, Lord Rothschild, Baron James de Rothschild, Herbert Samuel and Sir Stuart Samuel were also present.

The official welcome which Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow received on their arrival in England was appropriate to the impressive nature of the news they brought with them, namely, the announcement that the conference had confirmed the Balfour declaration of November, 1917, and incorporated it in the Turkish treaty, at the same time providing for a British mandate in Palestine. That which has come to be known as the Balfour declaration was the British Government's announcement of its policy in regard to Palestine, in a letter written by Mr. Balfour to Lord Rothschild which read as follows:

Mr. Balfour's Letter

"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which shall prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

This declaration received the endorsement of the French and Italian governments, and later of those of Japan, Greece, Serbia and China. The President of the United States also expressed his sympathy with Zionist aspirations in the spirit of Mr. Balfour's declaration.

Joyous messages of congratulation from Jewish assemblies in all parts of the world were received by Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow at San Remo, when the glad tidings were made known.

In Jerusalem, General Sir L. Bols invited the heads of the communities, including Mr. Ussishkin, Rabbis Eliashar, Kuk, and Meyonhas, Dr. Levy, Mr. Ben Dov, and Mr. Nurock. The Moslems included the Mufti and the Mayor, and there were also representatives of the Armenians, Syrians, the Greek Orthodox, and the Latins.

The military governor, General Storrs, and the chief of staff of the police were also present. General Bols read the official cable announcing the decision of the San Remo conference, and in outline touched upon the future situation in Palestine with regard to immigration, religious freedom and representative government. He declared that henceforth there should be an end to political strife and unrest. Mr. Ussishkin and the Mufti exchanged fraternal wishes for the forthcoming development of the country.

Settling Political Future

The settling of the political future of the country will have removed one of the causes of the unrest which culminated recently in the disturbances in Jerusalem. Other factors which contributed to the unfortunate outbreaks were the activities of the Syrian Congress in Damascus, and other Arab national agencies, and the misunderstandings that have arisen between the military administration and the Jewish population.

Also, some of the opposition to Zionism which exists in Palestine can be traced to organized propaganda of Turkish landowners, who under lax Turkish régime live by exploiting the Syrian peasants. British government of the country would subject such practices to severe investigation and limitation, and so those who indulge in them, because they dare not openly oppose the British mandate, have disguised their antagonism under a cloak of anti-Zionism.

A Scheme That Failed

The scheme of the Syrian Congress—which matured in the coronation of Emir Feisal at Damascus as King of an Arabia which would include Mesopotamia and Palestine—has obviously

failed. It is believed that possibly Emir Feisal was a tool, more or less, of the Congress, for he had declared that the Arab demands did not conflict with the Zionist hopes for a Jewish national home.

The misunderstandings above referred to between the military and the Jewish population were occasioned, it is considered, by the fact that it was extremely difficult for the local administration to carry out the instructions of the government in London. This was due to the circumstance that though British officers were at the head of the various departments, their staffs were the same Syrian officials.

Obstructionist Tactics

In a recent article in the Balkan Review, it is stated that the Zionist Commission, which was sent by the British Government to prepare a plan for the establishment of the Jewish national home, was being subjected to all kinds of obstructionist tactics and petty indignities, in spite of express instructions from the Foreign Office to give them all necessary facilities for their work.

The government has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances of the recent outbreaks, and it seems possible that it may find negligence on the part of the administration. It is believed that if the first signs of anti-Jewish activity had been quashed, the Arab leaders would not have dared to venture further. Instead of that they were allowed to continue and to reach the culmination of April 4, in Jerusalem.

One of the most interesting characters in connection with the disturbances was Vladimir Jabotinsky, a Zionist, who organized a Defense Corps. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by the Military Administration, but this sentence has since been reduced by General Congress to one year's imprisonment without hard labor. Mr. Jabotinsky, it will be remembered, was, until the beginning of the Bolshevik régime, correspondent of one of the most influential of Russian newspapers in the allied and neutral countries of Europe.

Zionist Mule Corps

In this he strongly supported the allied, and particularly the British cause, and these feelings are equally well borne out in the book which he published during the war, entitled "Turkey and the Powers." It was Mr. Jabotinsky who organized the Zionist Mule Corps out of the Jewish refugees from Palestine in Egypt, and their excellent work at Gallipoli has been fully set on record.

This success led him to seek permission in London, to organize a Jewish regiment, recruited from Jews of all countries for service with the army which was about to invade Palestine. Only after considerable importunity was the necessary consent gained for the raising of the Judean battalions of the Royal Fusiliers. Mr. Jabotinsky was himself the first recruit of these battalions, which later received special mention in General Allenby's dispatches.

After demobilization, Mr. Jabotinsky remained in Palestine. By his writings there in "Ha-Aretz," he has consistently supported the British cause, differentiating, when the military administration has shown itself unsympathetic toward the Jews of Palestine, between that administration and the Home government. The circumstances attending the recent deplorable outbreaks are, it is felt, perhaps one of the strongest reasons for the introduction of a civil administration into the country.

Civil Administration Pending

Recent meetings held by Jews, in all the countries of the Diaspora, have declared in favor of a British mandate. Mr. Sokolow, after his return from San Remo, said that military rule in Palestine would shortly give place to a normal British Administration, and that the Zionists were standing at the beginning of the fulfillment of the dream of all generations of Jews.

It is confidently expected that civil administration will begin in about a month. Dr. Weizmann and Lord Rothschild have both appealed for unity of all sections of Jews, and the sinking of all differences in order to develop the beautiful land of Israel into a model state. The former anti-

pates that emigration—which will be largely from countries where Jews are now oppressed, as in Russia and Poland—will soon begin. There are a great number of Jews desirous of going to Palestine but emigration will be regulated according to the economic possibilities of the country. A general exodus of Jews from England is not expected.

A Possible Population

It is stated that Palestine can provide accommodation for about 6,000,000 people, and it is hoped to have 1,000,000 Jews there within the next 10 years. A scheme provides for the resettlement during the first year of 25,000 to 30,000, and in the second year of 100,000. There is considerable room in the country for all industries connected with agriculture and silk weaving, and it is hoped, during the next five or six years, to get £25,000,000 or £30,000,000 by a national loan, on which to base the settlement.

Dr. Weizmann has said that there was not going to be a Jewish state, but a British civil administration with the object of making Palestine a Jewish national home, and to that end, Jewish emigration to Palestine would be encouraged. Plans have already been approved for the erection of a Jewish University on the slopes of Mt. Seopus. In any development of the country, Dr. Weizmann stated, it was essential that the Arab population should take full part, and further, that if the work of reconstruction begins in Palestine, and friendly cooperation with the Arab is established, it will contribute greatly to the settlement point in the Near East. "I think the rôle of the Jew," he declared, "is to bring back settled conditions into a part of the world which is at present in process of being broken up."

HOW DEMOBILIZATION IS WORKING IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The work of demobilization in the British Army has been proceeding smoothly and gradually since soon after the armistice was signed in November, 1918, up to the present time. At the end of April last the main provision of the Naval, Military and Air Force Service Act of April, 1919, which authorized the maintenance of such forces of the Crown as might be required to meet exigencies arising before April 30, 1920, ceased to have effect. Under this act it was provided that all men retained for service should be discharged with all convenient speed after that date, but in no case later than July 31 next. Practically all the men originally retained have already been demobilized, or are on their way home with a view to release from service. There are exceptions, such as some men who have deferred their demobilization or volunteered for further service.

The great task of demobilization began practically a week after the armistice was signed, and has proceeded, it is stated, at an average rate of 8000 a day for the whole period. The largest number of men who passed through dispersal stations in one day was 38,000. It is considered remarkable that, in spite of railway strikes, transport difficulties of all kinds and changes in the priority of demobilization, so large an average has been maintained. The earliest demobilization regulations were based on what was known as the pivotal and trade system, with 10 per cent on the basis of length of service. The system was formulated after many conferences between the War Office, heads of industrial houses, Labor leaders and numerous other persons who in the process of reconstruction were vitally interested in the problems of resettlement and the reorganization of the industrial life of the British Empire. Later this system was replaced by another method. In spite, however, of the process of change, the numbers continued to stream through the dispersal stations, and, with the War Office and the Ministry of Labor cooperating in the solution of the problem of absorption into industrial life, the new scheme worked with a minimum amount of delay. Since the armistice the work of the transports on land sea voyages has, it is stated, averaged something like 70,000 officers and other ranks a month, exclusive of native troops and the families of officers and men.

LONDON'S CAMPAIGN IN HOUSING BONDS

These Bonds Are Issued at a Fixed Rate of 6 Per Cent and £150,000,000 Will Be Required for the Next 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The meeting which was arranged by the Lord Mayor to introduce to the public the Housing Bonds Scheme, was held recently at the Guildhall in the City of London, when banking, insurance, and other city interests were well represented. This meeting had been originally arranged for April 12, but was postponed at the Prime Minister's request, owing to his absence at that time at San Remo. The Premier was unfortunately prevented from attending the meeting, and his place was thereupon taken by Mr. Bonar Law. The Lord Mayor presided at the meeting, and amongst those present on the platform were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Ferguson, Lord Inverforth, Mr. W. Leaf, president of the Institute of Bankers, Dr. Macnamara, Lord Inchcape, Viscountess Rhonda, Sir Herbert Morgan, chairman of the housing propaganda committee, Sir J. M. Barrie, the Hon. Ernest Dunning, chairman of the women's housing committee, many aldermen of the city, and representatives of various government departments.

The Lord Mayor said the matter of housing the working classes was of such importance that he had called this meeting at the very first opportunity. Unless the working classes were properly housed, the tendency would be to brutalize them. He then read a letter from the Prime Minister, in which he said that: "The interests of public health and humanity are at stake. Adequate housing will insure happy homes, which are the surest guarantee any country can provide against agitation and unrest."

Touching Nation's Life

Mr. Bonar Law said he regretted the absence of the Prime Minister for many reasons, but above all because this question touched closely the well-being and, it was not too much to say, the very life of the nation, and it was a misfortune that the head of the government should not be present to press its claims. Among the many great deeds and examples of patriotism and self-sacrifice shown during the war in every field by the people, the financial effort would stand out among the noblest.

Mr. Bonar Law remarked that they succeeded then, but it was harder now. Then they were raised to the level of a great occasion, but now that the war was over, it was difficult for all to realize that its effects were left behind, and that the same strenuous efforts and sacrifices would be required now of the nation if they were to win the permanent reward of that glorious struggle.

In his opinion, the leader of the House of Commons continued, the subject in connection with which they had met demanded an effort by the nation almost as great as was demanded during the war. There were two sets of opinion. On the one hand some people

advocated change and reform, regardless of the financial position of the nation. If the country were to allow itself to disregard what, in his belief, was the fundamental of all their interests, if they were to disregard the sound financial basis on which this country rested, then they would have bankruptcy, and the reforms themselves would be unobtainable.

An Angry Nation

Mr. Bonar Law said if we did not make every effort in our power to improve the conditions of the people of this country we would have in front of us a discontented, and sullen, and perhaps an angry nation. "Believe me," he said, "that would be fatal in the last degree to the trade and to the credit of this great nation." How much could the state help, and how much could the localities help? he asked.

They were committed to this scheme, Mr. Bonar Law remarked, and he asked them not to indulge in criticisms of the past, but to face the problem and help to solve it. What was the present condition of housing development? While he admitted there had been disappointments, he thought on the whole a start, for which they had been to be thankful, had been made. There were at this moment, he said, about 150,000 housing proposals which had been finally approved. There were upward of 100,000 for which the tenders had been finally approved, and these were being added to at the rate of 30,000 a week. All this was a beginning, but the progress was being stopped for want of the financial means necessary to carry them out.

Sacrifice Necessary

The housing bonds to which they were asked to subscribe were at a fixed rate of 6 per cent. Unless there was shown something of the national patriotism and sacrifice which was shown during the war, unless there was shown some of the best features of the life of this country, Mr. Bonar Law considered the housing scheme could not be a complete success.

Dr. Addison, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and Mr. Bonar Law, said the country was determined to go straight on with this campaign, and he had no doubt that in the peculiarly British way, we should carry through. By men of high standing in finance, he was informed authoritatively that the deposits in the banks of this country were over £2,000,000,000. The amount required by housing bonds for the next 12 months was £150,000,000. Therefore, there was money enough in the country. Everywhere he went he found a waiting list of former service men wanting homes. It was as much a national duty, in his opinion, to see that those men got homes, as it had been to finance the war loan.

Appeal to Employers

The appeal, Dr. Addison said, was made to employers and those who had made money in the war. He thought they could spare a little for a trustee investment at 6 per cent. He hoped that every locality which had a rateable value of more than £100,000 would undertake a campaign for housing bonds to meet their needs.

Walter Leaf, president of the Institute of Bankers, seconding the vote of thanks, said he was quite sure that

Mr. Bonar Law and Dr. Addison might depend upon the earnest support of the city. The banks were engaged in many negotiations with the municipalities. They were prepared to advance temporary loans to ease the situation. He could promise Mr. Bonar Law and Dr. Addison that the city, and the banks in particular, would do everything in their power to keep the lubrication going, and in that way he hoped they would be able to contribute powerfully to the success of the scheme.

Mr. Bonar Law briefly replied, and the Lord Mayor, also responding, said that the citizens of London had set a noble example during the war and he hoped they would set as noble an example in peace. Speaking of the effect of housing conditions on the spirit and good temper of the workmen, the Lord Mayor said that a discontented workman did not do half the work which a contented workman did. If the workman went home to a hotel, they could not expect him to work well.

POLITICAL IRELAND HAS A "NEW GROUP"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The "New Group" in Irish politics is going ahead. The members call themselves the "Government of Ireland Bill Amendment Group," and are a body of Home Rulers organized with a view to making something workable for all Ireland out of the new bill, which they consider distasteful to all parties as it stands. The general tenets adopted by this group are:

(1) That the powers of self-government conferred upon Ireland under the bill must be enlarged.

(2) That the essential unity of Ireland must be more clearly recognized, and harmonious action and mutual intercourse between north and south must be in greater measure facilitated.

The object is, at least laudable whether it succeeds or not. Among those who have just joined the group are Walter McMurrough Kavanagh, former Lord Mayor of Dublin; Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, the High Sheriff of Dublin; Sir Andrew Beattie, D. L. Lord Dunraven has consented to become president. Stephen Gwynn, the former Nationalist M. P. for Galway City, is chairman, and Dr. James Ashe is acting as honorary secretary.

A drafting committee which is being formed comprises prominent Trinity College men, former members of Parliament and eminent legal and city men, and represents every shade of political opinion.

EMIR FEISUL IN A DISPUTE ABOUT FLOUR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The immediate cause of the disagreement between Emir Feisal and Rikabi Pasha, says "Le Reveil," is a question of flour. Emir Feisal did not wish flour to leave Damascus to be exported to Beirut. Rikabi wished it to do so. This conflict nearly brought about the resignation of the President of the Council, and the entire Cabinet. Probably the Emir did not wish his flour to feed the Beirutians, whom he regards, if not as enemies, at least as rather too lukewarm partisans of Arabism.

But Rikabi Pasha, more practical and better informed, merely wished to encourage exportation to enrich the commerce of Damascus, and it mattered little to him what people the flour of Barada might go to, provided it brought in the necessary gold for paying the officials.

"Should flour be used as a political instrument?" demands the editor of "Le Reveil." "Could he (Emir Feisal) be depriving us of it have conquered us? That remains to be proved." He goes on to remark that without announcing the object of his visit he called upon the Administrative Council of the Sanjak of Beirut. "How many tons of flour do you sell per month?"

Commandant Doizelet went over his papers an instant and replied, "In the last 25 days we have sold a little more than 1200 tons."

"May I ask from where this flour comes?"

"Certainly. Some 300 tons came from Australia, by Alexandria, 700 tons from America, also via Alexandria, and 200 tons from Cilicia via Mersina."

"And if, for any reason, it were necessary to supply the town every 25 days with 2400 tons of flour instead of 1200, could you provide that amount?"

"What! I hope you have no doubt on that subject. We have recently learned the use of the cable and we are strong enough in mathematics to know how to double an order. Australia and America will not be at a loss to supply such a small amount if necessary. Personally I consider the flour from Cilicia the best in quality."

The writer concludes by saying that Rikabi is an eminent man and that Beirut is little affected now by authorizations or prohibitions from Damascus.

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Men's hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs, 50c to \$1
Men's lawn and cambric Handkerchiefs, at 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c
Men's hemmed and hemstitched lawn Handkerchiefs, plain, taped and corded effects, in regular and extra sizes, 25c, 35c, and 50c
Men's plain hemstitched and odd initial silk Handkerchiefs, values up to \$1, at 50c
Men's fancy Handkerchiefs, printed in colors, tan, gray, blue, lavender and green, at 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c
Boys' plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10c, 15c, 20c, and 25c
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BIDS FOR POWER IN POLITICAL SPAIN

Tendencies Seem to Be in Direction of Old Traditional Party System of Government, Mr. Maura Being Chief Favorite

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—What is known as the "historic crisis" has now become fairly established. The result is that a period of great confusion and doubt has set in. There is also a disposition in many of the most serious quarters to deplore that, with so many problems of the utmost importance pressing for solution, the strongest tendencies seem to be in the direction of reversion to government according to the system of the old traditional parties, which it was believed, optimistically, some time ago, were abolished for ever. At the moment the chief favorite for power appears to be Mr. Maura.

There was an understanding that when the budget was passed, the Alendalazar Government, which came into office as a sort of stop-gap when no other ministry could be formed, should cease to be, since it had been established for that one purpose and no other. But with the economic situation regularized, and economic discussions among both the Conservatives and Liberals, the Premier evinced a disposition to hang on to office, and it was announced that his cabinet would remain in being until October.

Maurists and Power

There was a disposition on the part of some of the political sections to assent to such an arrangement, but Mr. Maura at once put his veto upon it, declaring that his party had agreed to give its support to the Alendalazar ministry for the one purpose of getting the budget through, and that being accomplished, their support would be absolutely withdrawn. Although there were denials by the Maurists that they sought power, it was sufficiently evident that they at once set about the business of considering their position and seeking what kind of a cabinet they could form.

Immediately, however, they met with difficulties. For some time past, as has been reported by The Christian Science Monitor, there have been efforts to bring about a unity of the various Conservative sections, but latterly it has become clear that no such unity was possible. In these circumstances the Maurists approached the Datists, and asked for their support, being given a conditional assent. The essence of the condition was that Mr. La Cierva, and the Clerists in general, should have no representation whatsoever in the new ministry.

The La Cierva Attack

The reason for this attitude, which is uncompromisingly hostile and bitter, is the attack made in the Congress by Mr. La Cierva on the occasion of the recent railway strike, against what he described as the general corruption, and the representation on the councils of administration, and in other ways of the railway companies and other public and semi-public services, by ministers, former ministers and others.

On that occasion, it will be remembered, Mr. La Cierva made a most remarkable exposure and condemnation which, while it received the warm approval of the Left, caused astonishment among all the Conservatives who were amazed that one of their number could be guilty of such an act. Consequently the Datists have put their veto on the Clerists, and Mr. Maura in the first instance gave Mr. La Cierva to understand that, grievous as it was for him to deny himself the collaboration of such an old friend and colleague, with whom he had fought so many hard political battles, and was generally so much in sympathy with; it would have to be done.

Into the Country to Think

Mr. La Cierva was not disposed to take this decision quietly. He had been advertised to give a lecture on some aspects of the political and general Spanish situation, as part of a series of very interesting statements that had been organized by one of the leading newspapers, but at this stage of the proceedings he canceled this arrangement and went into the country to think.

It was announced shortly afterward that he was likely to make a speech in the Congress, with the object of creating difficulties for the conservatives in forming a government of any kind without him. Mr. Maura, beginning to feel that he was not so well situated as he had hoped to be, inferences were made that after all the Alendalazar Cabinet would last on until October. Meanwhile there were desultory discussions in the Congress on the burning question of the railway tariffs, about which the strike was caused, and there appeared no prospect of any satisfactory solution.

Datists Irreconcilable

When Mr. Cierva came back from the country, he had more conferences with Mr. Maura, who told him that nothing could be done in the way of collaboration while the Datists main-

tained their irreconcilable attitude toward him. At the same time Mr. Maura announced that if Mr. Alendalazar persisted in his desire to continue in office until October, and the King approved of such an arrangement, he, Mr. Maura, would withdraw his assistance and at the same time Fernandez Prida would resign his office.

Mr. Maura let it be understood that in his judgment some very serious social and political situations were likely to arise in the forthcoming summer, and the situation would be so very serious that it was "quite essential that a government should be in power that would have sufficient authority and prestige to combat the evils that would be encountered, and which would be able to solve the problems of a social and political character that were already presented."

Ready to Sacrifice

Somewhat curiously the Maurists at this time, though they very plainly hinted that they were the only people who could help Spain out of her troubles, began to deny with indignation that they sought any kind of power. Mr. Maura said that now, as always, he was ready to sacrifice himself for the interests of the country, which was a characteristic way of stating his feelings, but that he would not accept power until he could see clearly that all the elements of order would lend him their assistance "with decision and enthusiasm." The Maurists said that their chief had always been in favor of a Conservative union if such a thing could be brought about with sincerity, and with a general shedding of egotisms and selfishness. He wanted a union of minds and ideals.

As time passed, the situation has become more confusing almost every hour and, in view of the great political work to be done, more lamentable. Never was the great political game more thoroughly played, with every possible machination and complete disregard of the primary interests of the country than on this occasion. The Conservative difficulties being what they are, talk commenced of the possibility of a ministry being formed with a general as premier, General Weyler's name being mentioned. Some said that it was likely that Mr. Dato himself would, after all, be called to office.

Again it was announced that Mr. Sanchez de Toca, Mr. Lema, Mr. Burgos, Dominguez Pascual, Mr. Bergamin and Sanchez Guerra and the Conde de San Luis had definitely decided not to collaborate or give their assistance to any cabinet of which Mr. La Cierva formed part, but that on the other hand if the "historic crisis" were solved in favor of Mr. Maura, and he formed a cabinet without Mr. La Cierva, then the Datists, though they would not collaborate directly, would lend him their assistance.

Open Rebellion Threatened

The Datists added that if any attempt were made to form any kind of concentration ministry whatever, which would include Mr. La Cierva, their attitude would be one of open rebellion and discord. Again, amid all these contradictions and troubles, there was talk of the continuation of the Alendalazar Government, and it was proposed that if Fernandez Prida insisted upon resigning, he would be substituted by the Count de Bugallal, and the latter's place as Minister of Finance would be taken by Mr. Ordonez.

Practically all the political sections at this stage, except the Maurists and Clerists, had come to the conclusion that the only way out of their difficulties was to practice a policy of "laissez faire" and allow the Alendalazar Government to go on, which would mean that no legislation of a practical character could be attempted while it did so, and that the political schemes and intrigues would go on all through the summer, that is to say, the "historic crisis" would be prolonged for months.

As it began to seem that nothing would be done immediately, the King, who had kept himself at hand in Madrid, ready for the expected emergency, went off for several days to Seville, to join the Queen in a number of ceremonies and festivities that were in progress at the capital of Andalusia.

Appetite for Power

Meantime one heard little of the Romanonist and other Liberals, or of the forces of the Left but they were not actionless. "The confusion is very great," said the Count de Romanones, "and one can only be certain of one thing which is this, that, contrary to what has happened on all previous occasions, there is no considerable appetite for power on the part of any section at the present time."

When others were leaning toward the continuation of Mr. Alendalazar, the Count said it was impossible, and

added: "Next Thursday at eight o'clock in the evening Mr. Alendalazar will have ceased to be Premier." In this the Count was wrong, for on the date and at the hour mentioned, the head of the government was as much Premier as ever, though there were rumors in every direction that he was now disposed to accept the inevitable and resign.

The Count said that a Liberal government presided over by the Marquis de Albuemas (Mr. Garcia Prieto) was the most likely solution of the crisis, adding that for a long time he had been against provoking the great or "historic" crisis, but that in view of the way in which the budget had been discussed and passed, and the fact that the present Parliament had failed to settle the question of the railway rates, he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing more prejudicial to the interests of the country, than those temporary and transitory ministries.

Actionless and Quiet

The Socialists and Reformists during all this period were somewhat strangely actionless and quiet. Commenting on the situation, its difficulties and its dangers, "El Sol" said that, in spite of the apparent calm, the state of their social problems was the same as before. Nothing had been settled, absolutely nothing.

Privileged people might believe that the labor uneasiness had ceased, and that the period of violent struggle had passed away, but, said this responsible journal, they might be assured that everything remained the same as before. Barcelona presented the same problems in the life of the nation and the same anxieties. The strings of the bow were still tight.

Not a single step had been taken in the direction of the reform of the social organization of Spain; not a single statesman inclined his ear toward the great European problems. Nobody was concerned with bringing about a better "mañana," none had the desire to assist toward a happier twilight. In the confusion of those times when the "historic crisis" had been opened, acts of a fantastic buffoonery were being accomplished by stupid men, whose business seemed to consist in filling the whole of Spanish life with their stupidities. Such is the "historic crisis."

NEW STOREY CABINET IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—John Storey, leader of the Labor Party in New South Wales, was sent for by the State Governor, on the advice of Mr. Holman, who had resigned as Premier following his defeat in the recent state election. The Labor caucus selected the members of the new ministry. Mr. Storey then allocated the portfolios as under:

Premier, Mr. Storey.
Chief Secretary and Minister for Housing, Mr. Dooley.
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Mr. McTiernan.

Minister assisting Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Mr. McKell.
Treasurer, Mr. Lang.
Minister for Land and Forests, Mr. Loughlin.
Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Dunn.
Minister for Health and Motherhood, Mr. McGirr.
Minister for Education and Local Government, Mr. Mutch.
Minister for Works and Railways, Mr. Estell.

Minister for Labor and Industry and Mines, Mr. Cann.
Solicitor-General, with a seat in the upper house, but without a seat in Cabinet, Mr. Sproule.

Only one of these, Mr. Estell, has held office before. The question of the leadership of the upper house has been deferred. The caucus also made the following selections: Chairman of committees, Mr. Stuart-Robertson; public works committee, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Hickey; government whip, Mr. Lazzarini.

The direct action section of the unionists, who have refused to work on Saturdays, and who demand 48 hours' pay for a 44-hour week, is presenting a formidable difficulty to the new ministry, which has declared in favor of industrial tribunals and constitutional action for the redress of grievances.

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APPEAL TO LABOR TO 'PLAY THE GAME'

J. H. Thomas Calls on Railway-
men Not to Be Misled Into
Doubtful Methods of Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DERBY, England—Addressing a large meeting of railwaymen in this Midland town, recently, J. H. Thomas, Labor M. P. for this borough, said that it was quite true that there was considerable unrest in the railway world today, and that this was likely to continue so long as no regard was shown for the relationship of one industry to another.

In reference to questions of pay, Mr. Thomas said there was machinery to deal with the matter without either prejudice or intimidation. Recently, however, a section of the press had gone out of its way to prejudice the question, and he had protested in the interest of the men.

Now, he stated, other attempts were made by a certain section of the men themselves to introduce a new economic weapon known as "slow gear," "ca' canny," or "working to rule." "I frankly admit," he said, "that there are many rules in the railway service today that are either obsolete or need amending. But why not demand a revision of these rules? Why not clearly put forward the objections to them, and the public would at least be able to recognize the honesty of the claim."

Workers the First to Suffer

As a matter of fact, Mr. Thomas stated, the advocates of the new policy did not put forward any such claim. They bluntly said that the only thing they cared about was to enforce the wage demand. He asked what would be the effect if this new policy was carried into operation, and who would suffer most. He had no hesitation in saying that the first to suffer would be the workers themselves.

Did those who advocated such a policy, the speaker asked, realize that it was the one certain method of further increasing the cost of living? The railway companies, he said, were guaranteed, and would not suffer a copper loss, whatever the consequences, nor would the government. The government, he remarked, could call upon the taxpayers to make up any loss. It was, in his view, nothing short of a war on the community.

There was also, Mr. Thomas said, another fact, and that was that great masses of the people today, who in the past had never been sympathetic to Labor, were now ready to support both a Labor government and a sound Labor policy. They were entitled therefore, to ask, "Was democracy majority rule?" The obvious answer, he thought, in regard to such a method as this was that it was not.

Policy Not Sanctioned

There was, he remarked, no trade union in the country where the rank and file were given greater power than in the National Union of Railwaymen. The executive committee, Mr. Thomas continued, had not sanctioned this policy, and no official of the union could do other than deplore it. He asked Labor to distinguish between anarchy and democracy. "I know," Mr. Thomas continued, "all too well that there are men smarting under a sense of grievance, feeling they are not treated right. They honestly feel that they are helping their cause by this method, but I am equally certain that they are injuring it."

"Our union wields a power which

compels the public to respect us, and in a demand for a fair deal and justice I am confident railwaymen will get their support. But once you show you ignore your public obligations, you will speedily find that the community is always greater and stronger than any section of the people."

Mr. Thomas said that he considered he would be failing in his duty to the railwaymen and to the public if he remained silent on an issue of this kind. Therefore, in the most emphatic way, he not only condemned this policy as being dangerous to the future of their society, and to the trade union movement as a whole, but vital to the best interests of the country. His advice to the railwaymen was, "Do not be misled into this method of warfare; do not be influenced by those who merely live for today and forget tomorrow. Adopt the English method of fighting fairly and openly, and not a method that is anti-British."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FACTORY IS SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It has been announced by the Ministry of Munitions that Lord Inverforth has sanctioned the sale of the large nitrate factory at Billingham near Stockton-on-Tees, to Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. Limited. The purchasers will form a company to take over and operate the factory, and will submit the names of the first board of directors of the company for the approval of the government. All outstanding liabilities

of the Ministry of Munitions in connection with the project are, it is stated, taken over at the same time. The factory was begun early in 1918, with a view to supplementing the country's munition resources, and was designed for the manufacture of synthetic ammonia from the nitrogen of the air and for the production of ammonium nitrate on a large scale. Constructional work was stopped after the signing of the armistice, in order to avoid further expense to the country. At that time, some 266 acres in extent had been fully laid out, and two permanent buildings and a large number of temporary structures had been erected.

It is understood, the Ministry announces, that the new company intends to develop the factory on a very large scale, and that the new designs, both of the ammonia and nitric acid sections, will embody a number of important improvements on existing practice. These have been developed from the result of the research work carried out at the laboratory founded in 1916 by the Nitrogen Products Committee of the Ministry of Munitions, and in many directions the plant will represent a substantial advance on anything previously used in Germany.

PORT ELIZABETH HOUSING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The rate-payers of Port Elizabeth have authorized the raising of a loan of a sum not exceeding £75,000 for the erection of 200 houses, the first 100 of which will be used for the housing of European and non-European employees of the municipality.

MODEL CITY FOR OKLAHOMA WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—A model city to provide homes for employees is nearing completion by the Marland Refining and Kay County Gas companies at Ponca City, Oklahoma, where 60 homes have been completed or are in course of construction. The housing scheme of the two companies includes permanent homes for permanent employees and temporary places of residence for those who are employed for a short time, such as construction men. The permanent employee is permitted to build the kind of house he wants, so long as it is within his ability to pay for it. Payments are distributed in equal monthly installments over a period of 10 years with interest at 6 per cent on deferred payments.

The city, which is an addition to Ponca City, is traversed by wide, curving streets, and is dotted here and there with small parks.

GEORGIA COLLEGE GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATHENS, Georgia—In 10 years, from 1910 to 1920, the attendance at the Georgia State College of Agriculture has increased by leaps and bounds, according to a statement made by an official of the institution. When the college opened in 1910, there were 198 students enrolled, and today there are 1037 enrolled. The first class of women graduates, 12 in number, will leave the school this month.

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SAILINGS TO FRANCE BREAKING RECORDS

Question Now Is, How Will the Foreign Visitors Be Accommodated in Paris, 600 Large and 2500 Smaller Hotels

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The number of sailings taken this month from America to France is breaking all records. How will Paris shelter all the visitors? The most contradictory statements are perpetually being made. Sometimes it is said that it is impossible to find accommodation. And then when the scarcity of rooms has been talked about for some time the Paris hotel keepers organize a meeting of protest and declare that there are sufficient chambers in the first-class and second-class hotels for everybody.

The truth is that in periods when the rush is greatest there is an uncomfortable crowding, and it is not always easy to book rooms. If the visitors were spread out over the whole year fairly evenly, there would be little difficulty, but as it is, in spite of the efforts to organize tourism and to keep lists of available apartments in special offices at the railroad stations, many Americans have found themselves in trouble.

"Full Up"

The hotel keepers persist in saying that the visitor will somehow or other be put up, and this is doubtless true. Nevertheless, a number of cases have been brought to the notice of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor of persons who have been compelled to make a tour of all the big hotels only to be greeted with the words "Full up." In the end they have succeeded in finding something, but already the tourist who has not arranged for rooms in advance is running risks when he arrives in Paris. The newspapers are full of articles welcoming the American visitor and declaring that the unprecedented invasion is a proof of the interest of the western land in France and of the amity that, in spite of misunderstandings in the political sphere, unites the two nations.

Thus Alexander Hepp in "The Liberty" is particularly effusive. But at the same time he pleads for some indulgence on the ground that France cannot offer all the comfort she would have wished. Visitors must be prepared to make the best of things, and to take any possible difficulties of lodgment in good part. There is no doubt that France is pleased to receive all who come, for as has been pointed out the money which is spent in a country in the purchase of French articles really represents another kind of export which does not show in the statistics which are drawn up of exports and imports.

English Heard Everywhere

As many as 14,000 or 15,000 are arriving. It is reported, from America in a single week, and there are of course hosts of visitors from England, and from other Continental countries. Some of the hotels, the best known and the largest, are even now not fully available. Thus the Hotel de Crillon, that great building where the American mission to negotiate peace was housed, has been opening very gradually and it will be the end of the month before the workmen are out and all the rooms are free. Before it was ready the management permitted clamorous guest after clamorous guest to take up their quarters. About the Place Vendôme, where Americans love to gather, nearly everything is booked up for this year. The English language is indeed heard everywhere. It is impossible to escape it. On the underground railway, in the street cars, in the museums, in the shops, in every quarter the familiar tongue is spoken.

Happily the French Government has kept its promise of bringing the system of requisitioning hotels and private buildings to an end. They are now restored to their owners. Optimistic and perhaps rather exaggerated estimates put the number of available rooms at 66,000. Half of them are double rooms. There are 600 large hotels and 2500 smaller ones, although of the latter only 1000 are really suitable for the tourist, since the number of Parisians who live permanently in hotels especially in working-class districts is very large. There are also many pensions and boarding houses. Since the war they have increased considerably.

In the ruined regions it is rather pathetic to remark how the population, badly housed, living in many cases in mere temporary wooden constructions, in roofless buildings, and even in hastily patched-up cellars, have left the best accommodation to the tourist. They realize, of course, that the tourist brings much-needed money and that he is, more or less consciously, helping to restore the prosperity of their district. Nevertheless, there is something extremely touching in this desire to act like the host who surrenders his best rooms and himself sleeps where he can.

POSITION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—In answer to a question as to the status of the Union under the League of Nations, General Smuts replied that the Union had exactly the same status as Canada and what Canada had done the Union could do. But in that case the bill which they would have to foot would be much larger. He agreed

with Mr. Madeley that the vote in question was a matter of honor.

General Smuts went on to say that the agreement arrived at was that the members of the League of Nations had to make their contributions to the Secretariat on the same basis and in the same proportions as they made their contributions to the maintenance of the Central Bureau of the Postal Union. The Secretariat of the League of Nations had been started in June last year and no doubt the expense of a quarter of a million, which seemed large, had to be spread over a large period, but he could not say whether that amount would be exceeded in the future. All he could say was that the amount of South Africa of £16,000 was on the same basis as South Africa's contribution to the Postal Union.

Touching on the question of the value of the League of Nations he had been asked whether the League would protect the Union, and if so, what was the use of the British Empire; otherwise of what use was the League of Nations to them. The answer was quite simple, and he could answer it by presenting his honorable friend with a copy of the covenant of the League of Nations. The fact was, however, that the League of Nations would only protect the Union under the terms of Section 15 of that covenant, that was to say, under very narrow and special conditions. This protection by no means rendered the protection of the British Empire nugatory.

SYRIA'S PROBLEM OF SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Some consternation has been aroused by the announcement that the government has just taken a new decision concerning the settlement of debts contracted during and before the war by applying the same solution to both, namely, allowing them to be canceled by payment of the number of pounds in question in Syrian paper money.

It is protested that this will almost amount to financial ruin for many merchants and will critically involve many families. Under this arrangement a creditor suing a debtor for a debt of £1000, if paid £1000 (Syrian) would receive about £350. The "Revel" points out that in the East Zone a more equitable solution has been adopted, namely, the payment of debts contracted in gold in gold, and payment in paper of those contracted in paper. Few people can believe that the French Government, which has hitherto protected the interests of the population, can adopt a measure which would have such disastrous consequences. It is hoped that the government will examine the question anew, and take into consideration not only that most pre-war debts were among the small shopkeeper class; but that many of these debtors have profited considerably by having the use of the money they owe for so long; and have been able, not always from necessity, to delay the payment of their debts to the present day on account of a moratorium which was several times renewed.

At the same time it is not doubted that the French Government is actuated by a desire to do what seems to it best for the immediate local needs of the country.

JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A manifesto has been addressed to the Jewish people by the Zionist organization of London, which states that, by the decision of the great powers the Jewish national home of Palestine is henceforth to be a part of the new world order. The mandate for Palestine and the charge of insuring the Jewish restoration to Palestine has been, it states, entrusted to Great Britain, the power which first publicly proclaimed the indissoluble bond between the Jewish people and the Jewish homeland, and the burden of the tremendous task now happily achieved has been assumed primarily by the Zionist organization, and the representatives and the champion of the Jewish people.

The manifesto further states that the Jewish genius, restored to Jewish soil, will there renew the great traditions of the Hebrew prophets. "In every corner of the world," it concludes, "the joy of the Jewish people in its emancipation has found swift and spontaneous expression. . . . But for all Jews, the time of rejoicing is also the time of dedication. Every one of us is dedicated to the glorious work of rebuilding the Jewish Palestine. No effort will be too arduous and no sacrifice too great. In that spirit we celebrate this day of happy deliverance. In that spirit we turn to the noble and exacting labor before us."

AIR EXPRESS SERVICE TO PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced that several new and faster Alcoa aeroplanes are being put into the London to Paris air service, which will insure that business men in London can transact business, personally, in Paris within four hours after leaving London. This new time service includes the journey by automobile from Piccadilly Circus, London, to Croydon, and a similar journey from the outskirts of Paris to the Place de l'Opera. By this new schedule, it will become possible for business men in a hurry, to breakfast in London, travel to Paris by air, lunch and transact business in that city, and return by air express to London in time for dinner in the evening. Two daily services will be run, leaving Croydon at 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., with a similar schedule from Paris. It is confidentially anticipated that the actual aerial journey between the two capitals will be reduced to within two hours.

REFORMS BY JAPAN IN KOREAN SCHOOLS

New Administration Has Already Instituted Curriculum Changes Which Are Said to Embody a Degree of Religious Freedom

The Christian Science Monitor today prints the fourth of a series of articles based on a report on Korea issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The previous articles appeared in the issue of May 29, May 31, and June 2.

NEW YORK, New York—Following a conference between Dr. Midzumo, immediate subordinate of Admiral Baron Saito, the new Governor-General sent to Korea by Japan last year, and about 200 missionaries, at which Dr. Midzumo reported the Japanese plans for Korean reforms, Baron Saito's government in November made an extended announcement of proposed changes in the curricula of both the primary and higher schools, according to the report on Korean affairs just issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

According to the report, these changes are regarded with favor by Koreans as well as by missionaries, as far as they go. All are, however, still looking anxiously for an announcement of the repeal of the ordinance requiring all teaching to be done in the Japanese language after April 1, 1920, and forbidding the use of the Bible, even as an optional textbook, and the holding of any religious ceremonies in the private schools.

In March of this year it was announced that the private schools would be allowed to teach Korean children in their own language and that religion and the Bible might be taught in private schools.

Reforms Instituted

Several important reforms urged by the Federal Council of Protestant Evangelical Missions in Korea have also been instituted in regard to the relations of the churches to the Government-General. Application for official permission to open or establish a church is no longer required, but a report of such an opening must be filed within ten days. The list of "religious propagators" heretofore required annually is no longer required. Certain vexatious requirements as to church statistics are annulled. Fines heretofore imposed for non-compliance with registration provisions are eliminated, but provision is made for the suspension or closure of church buildings used "for seditious purposes." Corporations may now be formed for holding mission or religious property.

Reports say that on January 6 of this year three daily independent newspapers in the Korean language were licensed in Seoul. This is in complete contrast with the repressive policy of the previous administration, under which every independent Korean paper was suppressed. The weekly newspaper issued by the Federal Council of Protestant Evangelical Missions has also received permission to print secular news, hitherto denied on the ground that the paper professed to be a religious paper. This privilege was long sought by the missions.

On January 19, the first draft of the regulations regarding self-government for the provinces of Korea was completed, thus indicating that the new government was proceeding with its plans as announced last September. The Central Council (Korean) has recently been convened for the second time. The first session was held last October. The announcement is made that hereafter it will hold weekly sessions and that the government-general will communicate its plans to the council and hear its views.

Leniency Favored

Word has been received that the Supreme Court has rendered a decision that the 33 signers of the original independence manifesto are not to be prosecuted under the law concerning sedition, but that their offense was against the Peace Preservation Law. This decision is ascribed to the fact that one of the judges of the court is a prominent Japanese Christian. Relatives and friends of the signers, it is said, have been permitted to see them for some time past.

An important economic reform was the abolishment of certain regulations regarding the formation of companies, industrial and commercial. The old regulations prevented Koreans from sharing in the developing wealth of the country. Japanese enterprises were given every favor and opportunity. The new regulations open the doors to Korean enterprise also. The Japan Advertiser has said that already hundreds of new companies have been formed, exclusively by Koreans, capitalized anywhere between \$25,000 and \$50,000. In October, 1919, an announcement was made that the penalty of flogging would be abolished in April, 1920, and that pledge has been repeated on several occasions. Explanations was made that this barbarous custom was not introduced by Japan upon its annexation of Korea, but was merely taken over from the practice of the former Korean Government, as were

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many other customs. The official reason given for delay in its abolishment is that the alternative penalty is imprisonment, for which there is insufficient accommodation, since the prisons thus far built have been on the basis of the prompt release of petty offenders. The officials say that the change would require the building of additional prisons and that this needs time.

Losses Repaired

The Governor-General has also taken active steps towards repairing the losses caused to Koreans by soldiers and police. As stated in January by a Seoul official, 23,160 yen had been expended for relief in the case of burned villages, and 18,000 yen for rebuilding churches and schools. Japanese Christians raised 4200 yen to help rebuild churches in Korea.

An American missionary took active part for many weeks in administering relief to villagers whose homes had been burned. He testified that "the provincial officials did all that I asked them to do. I first asked for Red Cross help, then for food for the sufferers. For some six or seven weeks, or until after the wheat and barley harvest, they gave an average of three 'go' of good rice per person per day to all the people who had been burned out. . . . Temporary shelter and barracks were built. . . . Seed was given to them and farming utensils, free of cost. . . . The government also transported free of cost all the goods that the various Red Cross associations gave."

Equality Promised

Early in January the Governor-General received a group of newspaper men and discussed his reform policies. He stated the aim of the new administration to be the "promotion of popular welfare by introducing institutions of revolutionized civilization and so attaining the ultimate object of making Japanese and Koreans equal in political and social status. . . . and the furtherance of popular prosperity and happiness." It was his intention "to abolish old institutions and measures as were or might be in the future likely to become obstacles in the way of the mutual understanding of governors and governed and, in order to open free and unfettered channels for interchange of views, to do away with formality in government."

He said that freedom of speech and meeting would be granted in so far as it did not interfere with maintenance of public peace and order, while the greatest effort would be put forth "to conduce to the stability of the national life, the promotion of national aspirations, and the enhancement of the general well-being by carrying out reform in education, industry, communication, sanitation, social relief work and, all other administrative affairs."

CLARK UNIVERSITY CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood of Harvard University has been appointed as president of Clark University and Clark College, succeeding G. Stanley Hall, president of the former, and Edmund C. Sanford, president of the latter. Dr. Hall, who has been president of the university since its foundation in 1888, asked to be relieved of his official duties more than a year ago. After 14 years on the staff of the University of Chicago, Dr. Atwood went to Harvard in 1918 as professor of physiography. He has been connected with the United States Geological Survey for 20 years.

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MUSIC

Twelfth North Shore Festival
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—For 12 years the concerts of the North Shore Festival Association at the gymnasium of Northwestern University, at Evanston, have been one of the most alluring features of music in the middle west. What is a notable accomplishment is the fact that the festival is a financial as well as an artistic triumph. The two choral compositions which Mr. Lutkin, the director of the festival, chose for interpretation have been Henry Hadley's "Music, an Ode," which opened the series of concerts May 24, and Cesar Franck's oratorio, "The Beatitudes," which was interpreted three evenings later. Mr. Hadley's cantata was not new to these parts. One of the smaller choral societies in Chicago gave it a production some three seasons ago in Orchestra Hall and in the same building the Apollo Club repeated it this year. Mr. Lutkin offered the composition an imposing reading. His chorus numbered 600 voices, re-enforced by 200 more of young people from the high schools of Evanston and adjoining towns, and the instrumental portion of the score enlisted the services of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

It scarcely is necessary to enter upon a critical appraisal of Mr. Hadley's music. That music gave the singers excellent opportunities to disclose the admirable training to which Mr. Lutkin and his aids had subjected them. "Music, an Ode," is fluently set forth. Its melodies are effective even if they are not profound and they were sung with no little charm of tone and enthusiasm by the chorus. There were four soloists who applied themselves to the interpretation of the ode. Of these the most brilliant was Miss Emma Noe, who negotiated Mr. Hadley's waltz song with considerable virtuosity. The work did not provide much that is effective for a tenor, yet Rafael Diaz showed in his music that nature has been kind to him in the matter of voice and that he has done his part in developing what nature has given him. Miss Frances Ingram, contralto, and Fred Patton, bass, presented a pleasant reading of their parts.

Franck's "Beatitudes" is not one of the creatures of art that frequently are performed. Mr. Lutkin previously had set forth the oratorio at a concert of the Evanston Choral Society, but it never had been heard in Chicago. The Franco-Belgian master's composition does not contain the warmth or the dramatic feeling of such an outpouring of fervid as "The Dream of Gerontius," which the Festival Association presented last season. Its strains are calm, self-possessed, asking little of emotional expression, yet many of them are characterized by the clear beauty which stands out in Franck's smaller works. Again the chorus made much of its music. The long list of soloists required by the work included Florence Hinkle, Van Gordon, Merle Alcock, Paul Althouse, John B. Miller, J. Campbell-McInnes, Robert C. Long and Burton Thatcher. At the concert given the second evening, May 25, Titta Ruffo made his first appearance at the festival. The baritone was in an exuberant mood. It would seem that the average operatic vocalist regards the concert stage with no great seriousness. Mr. Ruffo did not so regard it. He probably bewildered his listeners with his uncertainty in the matter of adhering to the schedule of the program, and his boyish eagerness to please was diverting. Yet there can be no doubt of Mr. Ruffo's success, so far as his vocal exercises were concerned. He sang the Brindisi from "Hamlet" with remarkable sonority of tone and he was admirable in the barber's air from Rossini's "Barber of Seville."

The orchestral pieces, conducted in a masterly fashion by Frederick Stock, comprised Berwald's "Dramatic Overture," Dukas' "L'Apprenti Sorcier" and Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien." The novelty of the program was Felix Borowski's symphonic poem "Le Printemps passionné," which received its first performance under the direction of the composer. The music was suggested by some verses by Verlaine—from the poet's "La Bonne Chanson," to be precise—and it was performed with great brilliancy by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

On May 29, two concerts were given. In the afternoon the children's chorus, 1500 strong, sang Mr. Lutkin's setting of the Twenty-Third Psalm, written specially for the occasion. The music proved to be very attractive to the ear, effectively set forth for the youthful choristers' voices and not less effectively scored for the orchestra. There were also some children's songs by Grant Schaefer, fluently composed and charming to the ear. The soloist of the occasion was Margaret Romaine of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who made her first appearance in Evanston. She sang some small offerings by Miss Gena Branscombe, Wells, Liza Lehmann, and made a good effect with the air, "Pleurez, mes yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid."

At the closing concert Edward Johnson was the solo artist. That he set before the house the best singing of the festival there can be no doubt. He interpreted with lovely tone and not less lovely feeling "O Paradiso" from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," an aria from Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" and "Tosca" and the Lament from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." The orchestra, directed by Mr. Stock, was as admirable as it had been on previous occasions. It offered Glazounov's Overture Solennelle, Franck's symphonic poem "Le Chasseur Maudit"—that composition was played with astonishing virtuosity—Moussorgsky's "Tableau Musical" and the conductor's March and Hymn to Democracy.

MISSIONARIES CHARTER SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Virginia—All passenger space in a large trans-Pacific steamer which will leave Seattle, Washington, on August 17 has been chartered by the foreign missions board of the Southern Baptist Convention to take to their fields of labor the largest number of missionaries ever sent out by this body at one time. More than 50 appointments have been made by the board this week, and other appointments will be announced at the July meeting.

MAINE RAILROAD IS FREE OF DEBT

Little Line Announces That Stockholders Now Own It Clear of Incumbrances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Maine—Free of debt with all its bonds redeemed, costing over \$1,300,000 and today owned by its stockholders for the amount of its capitalization, \$448,100, the Belfast & Moosehead Railroad, known as the Belfast-Burnham branch of the Maine Central, is unique as railroads go.

The controlling interest in this road is owned by the city of Belfast. During the past year the bonds have been redeemed and in April, 1921, the 50 years' lease to the Maine Central will expire, when the question as to what the city shall do with the property will have to be settled.

There are three answers to the question. Sell, release or operate. The annual rental paid for the past 49½ years was \$36,000. From this the dividends have been paid, the interest on the bonds and the bonds, themselves. Now it is free of debt and a property worth much more than the \$3,300,000 that it cost more than 50 years ago, has cost the stockholders only \$648,100.

The original project of this road was to build it from Belfast to Moosehead Lake to open up valuable timber lands and give an outlet at the salt water. Therefore, the Belfast & Moosehead Lake Railroad Company was incorporated by a special act of the Maine Legislature, and approved by Governor Chamberlain, February 23, 1867. Formal organization was perfected in July of the same year. Actual construction was begun in August, 1868, and the road was completed in November, 1870.

The original route was changed before the contract was made and instead of running to Moosehead Lake it was built only to Burnham, a distance of 33 miles.

For a few months only it was run under its own management, but at the end of that time the Maine Central took it under a 50-year lease and since that time has operated it, laying out many thousands of dollars in additions and betterment.

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FINE DEMOCRACY GROWING IN JAPAN

Military Party Waning in Influence, Says Frank A. Vanderlip—Economic Rights in China All Japan Expects to Retain

Previous articles based on an interview with Frank A. Vanderlip on the Japanese question have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 14 and 15, 1920.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SCARBORO-ON-THE-HUDSON, New York—Although he believes that Japan is the only strong political force in the Far East, Frank A. Vanderlip observed during his recent visit in Japan that there were dual forces in the Japanese Government which influenced its strength.

"There is a vigorous growing democracy, with high ideals, fine national aspirations and a desire to measure up to the best moral standards of the west," said Mr. Vanderlip in the third part of his interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Side by side with that is a military party, largely independent of the government and of this development of democracy. This party originally made Prussia its ideal, and undoubtedly had had dreams of extension of political power in Asia, by military conquest, perhaps of extension of territory there. That military power is arbitrary, as military power always is. It is sometimes brutal and is not dominated by our ideals.

"So we have these two forces and one can look on one side of that shield and see one thing, and on the other and see quite a different picture. That accounts for the wide variance of opinion about Japan. It accounts for the cynical attitude some hold toward the statement by the Japanese of high moral aims, because in practice there can be no instances which are certainly subject to grave criticism.

Democracy Growing in Influence

"But it seems to me that the judgment about Japan which is of most value must include an estimate of what the resultant of these forces is likely to be. We must try to get a perspective on the different forces at work, rather than merely find things to criticize, and form our judgment alone from those unfavorable developments.

"I feel that there is as fine a spirit in the democracy of Japan as we would find in any western nation. That democracy is vigorous and growing in influence. The military party has had a great shock in the downfall of Germany, and is waning in influence. It is still powerful, and particularly when operating at a distance from Tokyo it is without much control of the government—in a measure independent of the government. It does things which are not approved by the best thought of Japan and probably will continue to do so, though in less and less degree. But we must always keep in the foreground of our view the great problem Japan has in her growing population. What is she to do?"

Opinions on China

Here Mr. Vanderlip paused, having completed his general summary of the impressions gained during his visit to Japan as the guest of the Japanese. The interviewer expressed particular interest in what Mr. Vanderlip had said of China. Only recently the interviewer had heard from prominent Chinese in New York City expressions of renewed hope for peace between the North and the South, based on authentic news that the Shanghai peace conference was to be resumed. Mr. Vanderlip's opinions about China had seemed rather pessimistic. He had represented her as without a central government of any importance, and without national unity or a sense among the masses for participation in national government. The interviewer was interested to learn whether Mr. Vanderlip had heard the latest news which might have given him good reason to form the opinion that there was hope for betterment of these conditions.

But, as already stated, Mr. Vanderlip had not heard this news. It was apparent, then, that what he had said about China was largely the reflection of the discussion about China which had taken place during the unofficial conference between the American group of visitors of which he was a part, and the Japanese group of prominent men in Tokyo on April 26. The interviewer had discussed Far Eastern affairs with enough Chinese leaders and representatives of Chinese leaders to know that Mr. Vanderlip's opinions of China, as he had stated them, were thoroughly Japanese, and not reflections of any conferences with those Chinese who see great hope ahead for their nation, if the great powers cease hampering its development.

Economic Rights

The interviewer mentioned the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods, and asked Mr. Vanderlip if that

did not prove that the Chinese masses were beginning to realize their power, to which this reply was given:

"Yes. There is a great racial antagonism in China toward Japan, and the boycott has been a very effective force. But Japan asserts that she has no aspirations whatever for political control in China. She says that she stands ready to hand back to China all rights of sovereignty held in Shantung. But the Chinese Government refuses to negotiate. Last January Japan planned a conference, but China would not meet her. There is much to criticize about the military policy in Shantung, but the assertion of people high in the Japanese Government, influential people, is that they expect to retain the economic rights but to turn all right of sovereignty back."

Mr. Vanderlip was asked how much the rights of sovereignty would mean if the economic rights were withheld. He replied that he understood the retention of economic rights to cover only Kiaochow.

Japan's Needs

"But might we not stop to inquire: What right have we to a voice there? What have we done to acquire that right? We said nothing when Germany acquired the original rights, or when other European nations acquired what rights they have. It seems to me that we adopted an attitude of criticism without taking on any responsibility, and in any event we must recognize Japan's problem of population. She has got to have raw materials if she is to develop industrially. Where shall she get them? They lie there untouched in some parts of China.

"I don't mean at all that I would excuse the taking of those sources of raw materials by force, but I am impressed all the time by the pressing nature of Japan's own economic problem, and I think she is entitled to some answer from us as to what she should do along with our prohibitions as to what she shall not do. We ought to have greater sympathy for the tremendous problem she is facing. We ought to have an attitude of helpfulness toward the development of democracy there. The very last thing she wants is trouble with us. What she does want is America's moral approval. We commanded her to open her eyes to the world, and now she has grown to that she must have relief of some sort or starve. She must export manufactures or she must export people, or go hungry."

WORK ON THE MAYO TRAIL TO BE STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Announcement is made that construction of the Mayo Trail, one of the most important highways under consideration in the mountain section of Kentucky, will begin with the immediate building of sections of the highway by several of the counties through which it will pass. The highway will be 150 miles long and will run from Ashland to a point near Pound Gap, passing through the towns of Prestonsburg, Paintsville and Louisa, and traversing the counties of Letcher, Pike, Floyd, Johnson, and Boyd. This is the most beautiful scenic section of the State and is the heart of the rich coal lands. The highway is named for John C. Mayo, a former mountain school-teacher, through whose efforts the coal lands in that section were brought to the attention of eastern interests and developed to the point where now it is one of the important coal-producing sections of the country. It has been practically inaccessible except by railroad, but the new highway will provide easier traveling and improve shipping conditions.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—There were 189 members in the graduating class of Mount Holyoke College at the eighty-third commencement held yesterday in the Chapin Auditorium. The speaker was Charles E. Zuehlbin whose topic was "World Visions and Revisions." In the evening Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of the college held a reception for the seniors and their guests on the lawn in front of Mead Hall.

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BIG AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FAVORED

Louisiana Governor and Administration Leaders in Legislature Indorse Project in Connection With State University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Gov. John M. Parker and the administration forces which are in control of both houses of the Louisiana Legislature, now in session, have approved in full the recommendation that Louisiana establish a great agricultural college at Baton Rouge in connection with Louisiana State University, and with sub-stations, largely for experimental work, at Lafayette and Ruston, the whole project to be financed by a special one-mill tax.

(These recommendations, virtually as approved by the Governor and administration leaders, were presented in a report by Dr. Roy O. Young, president, and W. P. Connel, treasurer, of the Greater Agricultural College Association, who recently made a tour of the leading state agricultural schools of the country, accompanied by a delegation of experienced and successful planters of Louisiana, who made the tour at their own expense to obtain data for the use of the State in the establishment of the greater agricultural college.)

The recommendations in brief are: That the agricultural college be established in connection with the Louisiana State University, primarily, because the agricultural students would be given the opportunity also to obtain a general education as well as an agricultural education; and, secondarily, because of the great reduction possible in office and overhead expenses, duplication of general executives, managers, laboratories, athletic fields, Y. M. C. A. buildings and similar necessities of the life at both colleges.

That all agricultural and industrial schools of the state be under direction and control of the state university.

That up to \$5,000,000 be provided for establishment and maintenance and that this money can be raised best and most equably by a straight one-mill tax.

That nothing but a school of the best class be established and that "the heads of departments be as good as money can obtain, and that they be held responsible for their respective departments."

Coincident with the delivery of this report, and the sending of a message with it to the Legislature by Governor Parker, Representative J. T. Tahner of Shreveport, Louisiana, introduced a joint resolution in the House providing for the levying of a one-mill tax for the establishment and maintenance of a greater agricultural college, following the plans laid down in the Young-Connel report. This bill, with the report and message, was referred to the committee on education, and is expected out for action about June 15.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY FOR HALL OF FAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The name of Susan B. Anthony has already passed through the first two committees charged with selecting names for the New York University Hall of

Fame and is now before the board of electors of 1920. Suffragists who are urging that their great pioneer leader be thus honored call attention to the fact that such honor might most fittingly be bestowed in this year of her centenary. For Miss Anthony was not only a leader of women in the first days of their struggle for freedom and recognition as people and citizens, but she was an educator who devoted many years to raising the standards of education for both women and men.

With Horace Greeley and others, Miss Anthony was a member of a committee which instigated the opening of Cornell University; she was also one of those who appealed for a people's college as early as 1852 and was the first woman to speak in a teachers' convention, enduring insults to do so, and one of the first of her sex to take part in public reform movements, when even the clergy reviled her publicly for doing so.

She led the movement which has gained for women equal guardianship of their children, equal property rights, and equal rights in professions and business, and was also one of the first women in America to take up the cause of working women.

MOVING RATES INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rates charged by moving companies form the latest field of inquiry for the Cincinnati Fair Price Commission. Complaints over the alleged exorbitant rates charged for moving have been filed with the assistant United States district attorney. Officials of moving firms will be called before the commission to explain their schedules of prices.

NEGRO TEACHERS' INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Negro school teachers of this city are now placed on the same kind of a salary schedule basis as the white teachers, this action completely doing away with the old merit system which has been in operation for many years, according to a decision made recently by the finance committee of the city board of education.

SCHOOL-TEACHER SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Out of 175 teachers just graduated from the Manitoba Normal School only 10 are men. Of these six are returned soldiers. Every one of the new teachers is required at once to fill vacancies in Manitoba schools.

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CHICAGO

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TREND TOWARD A WORK STANDARD

Belief Held That Production Agreement Would Benefit Employees and Employers and Lessen Hostility to Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the most significant recent developments in the industrial world, according to Ordway Tead, of the Bureau of Industrial Research, is a tendency toward adoption, by employer and employee, through collective agreement, of a standard production in a particular line of work; the working out, by mutual understanding, of the minimum amount of work which should be expected from the worker.

Mr. Tead explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a thorough working out and honest application of this custom would relieve the labor unions of one of the most common objections to them, that the most skilled and efficient workman in a particular line is paid on the same basis with the least efficient. The new system does not detract from the pay of the least efficient, but it enables the more skillful worker to receive a return on his ability.

This was one of the issues at the recent convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Boston, when Sidney Hillman, president, carried the convention in favor of this system, by a large majority. Mr. Tead said that some firms in Baltimore and Chicago had already adopted a production standard. In New York City, four silk ribbon factories had such an agreement with their union employees. The plan had also spread among the women's garment workers in Cleveland, counting in an agreement between the International Ladies Garment Workers Association and the Employers' Association.

"The usual procedure," said Mr. Tead, "is, first, collective negotiations for settlement of an hourly rate. Then, by mutual agreement, experts are appointed to study the work and the conditions under which it is performed and to recommend what amount of work should be done, during an hour. The two parties then negotiate and agree on the findings. This system provides a rate for superior skill which is higher than that earned by the inferior. This gets away the flat rate of pay which is one of the objections the employers have always

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition Aids the Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—The State Labor Commission, in its report for the fiscal year, asserts that labor conditions in California have stabilized since the passage of the National Prohibition Act to such an extent that a shortage of laborers in the harvesting of crops has been entirely averted. The deputy state labor commissioner attributes the settlement of conditions to a new spirit of industry prevalent among those employed in agricultural pursuits. "With the passing of the saloons, men who formerly held a job but long enough to save money with which to buy liquor are now working steadily and saving money," he declared. "This tendency has provided efficient and dependable workmen in sufficient numbers to take care of the harvest."

Picture Theater Owners Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Motion Picture Theater Owners of the United States came into existence in Cleveland last week, when A. N. Jackson of San Francisco, chairman of the committee on nominations reported and received the sanction of the assembled delegates to the following officials: president, Sydney S. Cohen; first vice-president, C. C. Griffin of San Francisco; treasurer, E. T. Peter, Dallas, Texas; executive secretary, Sam Bullock of Cleveland; recording secretary, M. K. Praag of Kansas City, Kansas. An executive committee of 26 members covering the entire country was also named.

The objects of the organization are stated to be to unite and solidify the spirit of independence in all branches of the industry and to resist the formation of any monopolistic groups.

Atlanta Women to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Following the precedent set last year, women of this city are to have the privilege of voting in the coming city primary election. This decision was made at a recent session of the city Democratic executive committee which, by a vote of 29 to 4, decided to extend to the women of Atlanta the equal right of voting with the men at this election. Last year the women voted for councilmen, aldermen and members of the executive committee; this year they will have the opportunity of casting a vote for a Mayor for the first time.

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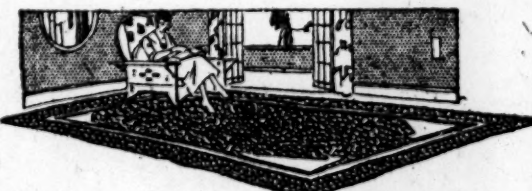
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CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO

These High Grade Rugs in a Notable Sale



The following groups, with their rugs of an established favor at the pricing attached in each instance, tell very definitely the really remarkable nature of this sale.

The sizes are those in constant demand for the needs of modern home-furnishing. The colorings and designs are those that harmonize with present-day decorative schemes.

Worsted Velvet Rugs Specially Priced

These worsted velvet rugs have a remarkably beautiful luster. In designs and coloring they closely resemble the highest grade Wilton rugs.

8 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft. size, \$84 9 x 12 ft. size, \$94

Choice made from either of the above groups should prove an investment decidedly worth while.

Seventh Floor, North

Wool Wilton Rugs Unusually Low

In this comprehensive showing of wool Wilton rugs, all in the standard qualities, the following pricing prevails:

4 1/2 x 7 1/2 ft. size, \$45 8 1/4 x 10 1/2 ft. size, \$118
6 x 9 ft. size, \$80 9 x 12 ft. size, \$124
9 x 15 ft. size, \$165 10 1/2 x 13 1/2 ft. size, \$185
11 1/4 x 15 ft. size, \$210

In these wool Wilton rugs there is full scope for choice in both designs and coloring.

These Worsted Velvet Rugs Included

These fine rugs of excellent wearing quality may be had in the 9 x 12 ft. size, priced in this special selling at \$65.

Seamless Axminster Rugs in the Sale

There are rugs in Oriental designs. And others of these in monotonous, the taupes and rose colors. In these following sizes:

4 1/2 x 6 1/2 ft. size, \$32.50 6 x 9 ft. size, \$42.50
8 1/4 x 10 1/2 ft. size, \$72.00 9 x 12 ft. size, \$81.00

These Axminster rugs are of the heavy quality, which emphasizes the value at these prices.

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Cantilever Shoes
for women.
The flexible shank protects the foot, while giving a sense of freedom and security. Wonderful for walking.
Sizes 5 to 11 1/2 to 11 1/2.
Widths, AAAA to EE.
Send for descriptive booklet
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30 East Randolph St., Room 501, CHICAGO

"When the revolution broke out in Costa Rica last summer against the then President, Federico Tinoco, I was managing director of the International (government) Bank of the country. The congress appointed me one of three presidential designates, and when Mr. Tinoco left the country, I served as president ad interim for a month. I freed all the political prisoners, and called an assembly of 100 leading citizens, to devise means of ending the revolution. This assembly selected Aguilar Barquero, another presidential designate, to head the government, until the elections in December last, when Julio Acosta was elected president."

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE PRICES FIRM
AT LOWER LEVEL

Many Factories Working on Half Time With Some Closed—Cheaper Grades of Footwear Are Now on the Market

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The situation in the Boston shoe market is clearing. Countermanding has practically ceased, and rejections of goods are more normal.

Conditions in the factories are slow, manufacturers requesting confirmation of back orders before cutting. Some factories are running half time, others are closed.

Prices are firm at the lower level, and contracting for fall goods is reported in moderation.

Cheaper grades of footwear are now on the market, local merchants anticipating the demand indicated by reports from the field, although they are somewhat skeptical of any large sales resulting. It is thought that all grades of footwear will be at lower levels this summer.

Packer Hide Market

Sales reported by the leading packers for the week ended June 5 were limited to small lots of heavy native cows, bought by automobile builders, booked at 33 cents, a prohibitive price to tanners of shoe leather.

The smaller packers are unloading their stocks at sharp concessions, and prices in the country hide market are sufficiently low to obtain considerable business, although they are pretty well grubbed, long-haired, and scarred.

Notwithstanding competition, the prominent packers are not, to any extent, meeting the prices, therefore tanning buyers are moving among the smaller packers, picking up desirable lots at figures well below the regular market quotations. Neither are they averse to taking a few country hides at the lower prices.

Although the receipts of cattle are now below normal, the stocks of domestic hides are abundant. The South American market is slow, droopy and liberally supplied.

Leather Markets

All grades of leather are moving slowly. Most sales are for special requirements and tanners do not expect any marked improvement until the shoe trade becomes more stable.

Sole leather is inactive. Quotations have changed but little, and it is doubtful if a reasonable drop in prices occurred whether it would bring much new business.

Calfskin tanners report trading as too dull for even sharp concessions in prices to affect it favorably. They have, therefore, concluded patiently to wait for the buyers to take the initiative. Raw skins dropped to new low levels last week, which further depressed the business in finished leather.

The side upper leather market is extremely dull. Hide prices are going the wrong way for buyers of heavy leather to operate with confidence. Prices are easy and shoe manufacturers feel that the market has a downward trend, and that a revival of activity must be slow, unless aroused by some unforeseen events.

The glazed kid market is badly affected by conditions in Lynn, Haverhill, and other kid consuming centers. The demand for cheap stock is fairly good, but the market as a whole is dull and unresponsive.

HIGH RATE FOR
MUNICIPAL BONDS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is said that the issue of \$4,000,000 6 per cent school district bonds of the city of Cleveland, due annually from 1921 to 1940, is the only instance within a generation where a municipality of the financial standing of Cleveland has been obliged to market bonds with coupons bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Bond men will remember that the city of New York was obliged to sell 6 per cent short-term bonds at the beginning of the war, but this was to refund a maturing issue largely held abroad, and the holders demanded immediate payment in gold. The city of Brockton, Massachusetts, has recently sold a 6 per cent issue but also of short maturity.

Some explanation of the Cleveland rate may be found in the fact that although these bonds will be tax exempt to Ohio citizens the tax-exempt market in that State compares in no wise in its ability to absorb offerings, with the tax-exempt market of this State. An issue of bonds of this size, coming at such a time as the present, must be made attractive to holders liable to tax on the income from the bonds.

The city of Cleveland is also required by law to receive par for its bonds. To attract an offer of at least par necessitated the 6 per cent rate. Bond men point out that the bonds are being offered on a 5.60 per cent basis, which is in line with the rest of the municipal bond market.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE

NEW YORK, New York—The second quarter earnings of the American Locomotive are expected to be equivalent to approximately \$3 a share on the common stock after charges. In the first quarter American Locomotive earned its preferred stock dividend with a small margin, so that the half year should show the \$3 dividend for that period about earned.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Am Car & Pkry	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Am Int Corp	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Am Loco	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Am Smelters	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Am Woolen	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Asaconda	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Alchison	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Baldwin Loco	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
B & O	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Harrett Co	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
Beth Steel B	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Can Pac	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Chandler	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Chic M & St P	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Chic R I & Pac	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Chic Steel	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Corn Products	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Cruicible Steel	154 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
End-Johnson	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Gen Electric	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
Gen Motors	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Goodrich	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Inter Paper	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Kennecott	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Marine	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
do pfld	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Mex Pet	177 1/2	178 1/2	177 1/2	178 1/2
Midvale	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
N Y N H & H	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
No Pacific	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Paac Am Pet	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
do pfld	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Penn	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Punta Alegre	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Reading	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Rep I & St	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
R Dutch of N Y	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Sinclair	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
So Pac	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Studebaker	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Tex & Pac	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Transcontinental	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
U S Rubber	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
U S Steel	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
U S Steel	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
U S Realty	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Utah Copper	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Vanadium	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Westinghouse	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Wills-Over	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Total sales 335,100 shares.				
*Ex-dividend.				

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Lib 15 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Lib 16 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Lib 17 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Lib 18 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Lib 19 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Lib 20 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Lib 21 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Lib 22 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Lib 23 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Lib 24 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Lib 25 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Lib 26 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Lib 27 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Lib 28 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Lib 29 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
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Lib 41 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Lib 42 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
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Lib 66 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lib 67 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Lib 68 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Lib 69 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Lib 70 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lib 71 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Lib 72 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lib 73 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Lib 74 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Lib 75 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Lib 76 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Lib 77 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Lib 78 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Lib 79 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lib 80 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Lib 81 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lib 82 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Lib 83 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Lib 84 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lib 85 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lib 86 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lib 87 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lib 88 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lib 89 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Lib 90 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of Paris 6s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
City of Lyons 6s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Cy Copenhagen 5 1/2s	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1921	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1922	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1923	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1924	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1925	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Am Bosh	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Am Wool com	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Am Zinc	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Arizona	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Boston Fish	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Boston Elev	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Boston & Sup	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Butte & Me	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Cal & Arizona	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Cal & Hecla	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Copper Range	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Davis-Daly	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
East Boston	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Eastern Mass	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Elder	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Fairbanks	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Franklin	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Gray & Bates	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Greene-Can	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
I Creek com	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Isle Royale	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Keystone	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Mass Elec Bfd	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Mass Gas	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RESOLUTE WINS
ANOTHER TRIAL

Defeats Vanitie in Windward and
Leeward Course Off Newport,
Rhode Island, by Over Three
Minutes, Corrected Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—The
Resolute wins. An hour from the
start in the trial races between the
two big sloops which were resumed
off this port yesterday the wind was
light, and although the weather was
clear, it was at first thought that the
race would be a slow one. A wind-
ward beat of 15 miles and return was
the course chosen by the committee
for the test, and as 11 o'clock ap-
proached the breeze had hauled around
almost to south, sending the two craft
away on the starboard tack for quite
a lengthy run. The start was: Reso-
lute 11:00:15, Vanitie 11:00:19.
At the five-minute signal both craft
were to the westward of the line and
coming about stood by the eastward
of the Farfa, the committee boat. Two
minutes before the start the Resolute
came about and, running back the
length of the line, again came about
and at the signal crossed with star-
board tacks aboard, the Resolute on
the windward quarter of the Vanitie.
The Resolute immediately broke on
her No. 1 jib topsail, while Rear Com-
modore Nichols on the Vanitie had to
ease his craft off a bit in shaking it
down, and it was almost a full min-
ute before he could point with the
Bristol boat.
As each yacht is allowed two min-
utes after gunfire and still have its
actual time taken at the start, there
was no appreciable advantage. Both
yachts held this course for fully 15
minutes, when the Resolute came
about for a very short hitch, the Van-
itie following.
The Resolute skipper now realizing
that he had the right away on the
other tack, immediately came about
again, forcing his adversary to do
the same, and the yachts kept on the
starboard tack far out into the haze,
and to most onlookers somewhat out
of their necessary course. If the Reso-
lute could hold her position, however,
until the outer mark was reached, her
skipper probably figured that the han-
dicap of 1m. 42s. would give him the
lead on the run before the wind to the
finish line. After two days of rest
and overhaul spent at the Herreshoff
yards at Bristol, the committee in
charge of the Resolute were hopeful
of a better showing for their craft.
The sail of the Resolute appeared to
be an old one, refitted. On the long
leg of the first tack, the Resolute did
not outpoint the Vanitie as some ex-
pected, and the latter boats mainsails
set better at the leach. The time at
the finish was Resolute, 2:10:16, Van-
itie, 2:12:26. This gives the Resolute
the victory by 3m. 42s. corrected time.

UNITED STATES
PLAYERS WIN

C. S. Garland Jr. Takes Two
Matches in London Cham-
pionship Tennis Tournament

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—
United States lawn tennis players con-
tinued their winning play in the sec-
ond round of the London champion-
ship tournament here today. C. S.
Garland Jr., of Pittsburgh, eliminated
G. R. Sherwell, of South Africa, in
straight sets by scores of 6-2, 6-4.
Garland's play was pronounced im-
pressive by the experts who viewed
the match. He volleyed superbly and
was also very strong on ground
strokes.
W. M. Johnston, of San Francisco,
the United States champion, moved
forward by default, his opponent in
the draw withdrawing. Mrs. F. I.
Mallory, who before her marriage was
Miss Molla Bjurstedt, also won in the
first round of the ladies' championship,
defeating Miss Davenport 6-3, 6-1.
In the third round Garland defeated
R. Turnbull of the Queen's Club 7-5,
6-3. R. N. Williams 2d, defeated G.
Stoddart, Queen's Club 6-3, 6-1. W.
T. Tilden 2d, United States indoor
champion, defeated J. G. Hogan, Anglo-
Indian Club, 6-1, 6-2.
In the second round of the ladies'
championship Mrs. Mallory defeated
Miss Eddis 6-2.

CREWS AT ITHACA
ARE HARD AT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.
ITHACA, New York.—Suff rowing
workouts have been resumed by the
crews of the universities now training
on Lake Cayuga for the Intercollegiate
Rowing Association regatta to be
held here Saturday. All the coaches
show signs of implicit confidence in
their men to win. Syracuse has made
the best showing this season, with
Cornell a close second in the races
already rowed, while Pennsylvania
and Columbia are both determined to
win.
J. C. Rice has discovered a new
combination of Columbia varsity team
which has easily been out-distanc-
ing both freshman and junior
boats in recent trial spins. "You
boys are just beginning to show a
little of the 1914 form," he said, re-
ferring to the year of Columbia's vic-
tory at Poughkeepsie. Sixteen miles
altogether were rowed in the morning
and afternoon. Syracuse also put her
men through two workouts during

the day, while Cornell, as usual, con-
fined her practice to a long afternoon
row. Coach C. E. Courtney still con-
ceals his choice of a varsity crew, but
it is believed that he will use his
heavy varsity crew in order to com-
pare their efforts with past victories
of light crew for Olympic tests next
month.

WESTERN CLUBS
WIN ALL GAMES

Make Clean Sweep From East-
ern Clubs in American League
Baseball Championship Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	35	17	.673
New York	34	20	.630
Chicago	29	25	.538
Boston	25	29	.461
Washington	24	25	.490
St. Louis	23	27	.460
Philadelphia	18	32	.353
Philadelphia	16	37	.302

RESULTS TUESDAY
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 10, New York 2.
Chicago 9, Washington 5.
St. Louis 12, Boston 8.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Detroit.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It was
"Western Day" in the American
League baseball championship race
yesterday as all four of the home
clubs won their games from the east-
ern. Today finds the eastern teams
moving on to new cities and beginning
the second series of the current in-
vasion.
Cleveland defeated New York for
the second successive time and there-
by strengthened its hold on first place
to two full games. The score was 10
to 2. Detroit moved farther away
from last place by taking another
game from the Philadelphia Athletics,
3 to 2. Chicago defeated Washington
5 to 3, and St. Louis won from Boston
12 to 8, bringing their total number
of runs up to 48 for the four games
played against the Red Sox.

CHICAGO AN EASY WINNER

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago won an
easy game from Washington yesterday
9 to 5. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 9 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 3—9 13 0
Washington 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 1—5 10 1
Batteries—Clocite and Schalk; Zach-
ary, Schacht, Carlson and Garrity. Um-
pires—Connolly and Moriarty.

DETROIT WINS AGAIN

DETROIT, Michigan.—The local
team defeated the Philadelphia
Athletics in a close game here yes-
terday 3 to 2. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit 3 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 3—7 10 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2 7 1
Batteries—Leonard and Stange; Nay-
lor and Perkins. Umpire—Chill.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BOSTON

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis
Browns defeated the Boston Red Sox
yesterday 12 to 8. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis 12 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—12 13 1
Boston 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—8 11 1
Batteries—Van Gilder, Burwell, Well-
man and Severin; Fenwick, Fortune
and Walters. Umpires—Nallin and In-
neen.

CLEVELAND WINS EASILY

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Cleveland won a
10-to-2 victory over New York yes-
terday. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland 10 0 0 2 1 1 1 1 0—10 10 0
New York 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 6 2
Batteries—Baugh and Nunnaker; Mays,
Collins, McGraw and Hannah. Hoffman,
Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

HAGEN AND BARNES
IN PRACTICE GAMES

LONDON, England (Monday).—The
United States professional golf players,
W. C. Hagen and J. M. Barnes, engaged
in practice matches on the St. An-
drews links today with local experts.
In the morning Hagen, partnered by
J. Sorley, beat Barnes and Ian Munro,
2 up, with a score of 72. In the afternoon
Hagen and Denis Kyle beat
Barnes and Munro 2 and 1, with a
score of 71.

The St. Andrews golf committee held
a meeting with the United States de-
legation today and an agreement was
virtually reached on the question of
the limitation of the golf ball.

ST. LOUIS SIGNS H. L. KIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—H. L. Kime '20,
Ohio State University baseball pitcher
and winner of the Western Conference
scholarship cup at the Buckeye uni-
versity this year will join the St. Louis
National League baseball club im-
mediately. Kime is a left-hander and
has pitched excellent baseball this
year losing only one game, that to the
University of Michigan although he
granted but three runs. He has pitched
for Ohio State for three years and
was manager of the football team last
fall in addition to playing baseball.
He received a degree in the college of
arts Tuesday but will continue in the
college of law next fall.

ANDERSON AND LETSON WIN

MONTCLAIR, New Jersey.—F. C.
Anderson and B. F. Letson of New
York won the New Jersey State tennis
doubles championship for 1920 by de-
feating A. D. Hammett and Embree
Henderson, also of New York, 6-4,
3-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

CINCINNATI BACK
IN FIRST PLACE

Forces Brooklyn Into Second in
the National League Standing
While Pittsburgh Passes Cubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	21	.586
Brooklyn	28	21	.571
St. Louis	29	23	.558
Pittsburgh	23	22	.511
Chicago	26	25	.510
Boston	21	24	.467
New York	21	30	.412
Philadelphia	19	30	.388

RESULTS TUESDAY
Cincinnati 10, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 8, New York 7.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago at Boston (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Once
more has the leadership of the Na-
tional League of Professional Base-
ball Clubs changed and today finds
the Cincinnati Reds, world champions,
again at the top of the championship
standing with Brooklyn relegated to
second place. This was brought about
by the Reds defeating Brooklyn at
Ebbets Field yesterday in the fourth
and final game of their series. The
score was 10 to 5. This makes the
twenty-fifth time that there has been
a change in the top of the league
standing this season.

In fact yesterday was a great day
for the western clubs as they won
all three of the games which were
played, the Chicago-Boston game hav-
ing to be postponed on account of
rain. St. Louis defeated the New
York Giants for the fourth straight
time by a score of 8 to 7 and Pitts-
burgh defeated Philadelphia 7 to 6,
thereby moving up into fourth place
in the standing at the expense of
Chicago.

CINCINNATI WINS EASILY

BROOKLYN, New York.—The local
team met defeat at the hands of the
Cincinnati champions here Tuesday,
10 to 5. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 10 0 0 1 0 1 0 10—17 1
Brooklyn 5 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2—5 9 1
Batteries—Ruehrer and Wingo, Rariden;
Pfeffer, Mitchell, Mohart, Miljus and Mil-
ler, Taylor. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CARDINALS WIN AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York.—The St. Louis
Cardinals won again at the Polo
Grounds Tuesday afternoon, 8
to 7. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis 8 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1—13 1
New York 7 0 0 0 2 3 0 0—13 2
Batteries—Goodwin, Jacobs, Haines and
Dillhoefer; Toney, Benton and Smith. Um-
pires—O'Day and Quigley.

PHILADELPHIA WINS IN TENTH

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—
In spite of a lead of four runs gath-
ered in the first inning, Philadelphia
lost to Pittsburgh yesterday, 7 to 6.
The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh 7 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1—10 1
Philadelphia 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—6 8 1
Batteries—Adams, Watson, Hamilton,
Ponder and Schmitt; Smith, Causey and
Withrow. Umpires—Riley and Moran.

ANNAPOLIS OARSMEN
ARE TRAINING AGAIN

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—Twenty
four members of the United States
Naval Academy rowing squad have re-
turned from a 10-days leave and be-
gun to prepare under Coach Glendon
for the Olympic elimination races
which take place on Lake Quinsigamond,
Massachusetts, July 23 and 24.
If successful there the academy crews
will represent the United States in the
Olympic contests at Antwerp about a
month later.

The rowing squad is made up of the
members of the first and second crews,
now called "seniors" and "intermedi-
ate"; a powerful four, an extra oar-
man and Manager Trappell. Coach
Richard Glendon, his son, R. S. Glen-
don, and Lieutenant-Commander J. R.
Morrison, officer in charge of rowing,
will accompany the crews to Lake
Quinsigamond and afterward to Ant-
werp if they are successful. It is cer-
tain that the senior crew will enter
the elimination races, and it is also
likely that the intermediate eight and
the four will do so.

For the next five weeks Coach Glen-
don will determine the hours and de-
tails of practice for his crews, an op-
portunity he has never had during
the 18 years he has been rowing coach
at the academy.

OHIO STATE ELECTS
TWO NEW CAPTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—G. R. Fenner '21
has been unanimously elected captain
of the Ohio State University baseball
team for 1921, and A. J. Hill '21 has
been picked to lead the 1921 track
team. Fenner has been the first-string
shortstop and has been the best hitter
and one of the most consistent fielders
on the team. His home is in Colum-
bus, Ohio.
Hill is a hurdler, high jumper and
pole vaulter. He has been a member
of the Buckeye team for two years and
is a veteran of the world war. In the
Ohio Intercollegiate meet Hill won the
most points for Ohio State.

ST. ZOTIQUE WINS GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.
MONTREAL, Quebec.—A number of
stars turned out with St. Zotique and
Penny Electric, in an independent
league lacrosse match Sunday, the

former winning 5 to 2. Brady of the
Shamrocks played with St. Zotique,
which is captained by Lalonde, the
famous hockey player, while against
him was John Brennan of Shamrocks,
Eller, Butler, Egan, Walsh and Blake.
E. Langevin, P. Lalonde and Dessault
of Nationals also lined up with St.
Zotique. Kanny scored three goals
for the winners. Lalonde scored once
for St. Zotique.

SEVERAL UPSETS
IN FIRST ROUND

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, a Favorite,
Is Eliminated From Women's
Metropolitan Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

GREENWICH, Connecticut.—A series
of remarkable matches, several of
which eliminated contestants who had
been expected to enter the finals in
the feature of the first round of match
play in the Women's Metropolitan Golf
Championship on the grounds of the
Greenwich Country Club on Tues-
day.

Among those who failed to take their
matches were Mrs. G. M. Hecksher,
Mrs. J. E. Davis, Mrs. F. B. Ryan,
Mrs. F. E. Dubois, who had tied for the
medal score on Monday and Mrs. W.
A. Gavin. The latter, who had been
expected to win the tournament, was
drawn against Miss Georgiana Bishop
and though she played in fine form,
the latter was playing still better,
and managed to gain a lead of two
holes in the first nine with a medal
score of 42, against 44 for Mrs. Gavin.

On the return journey each won two
holes which left Miss Bishop in the
lead by two holes on the seventeenth,
ending the match in her favor.
The other surprise of the day came
in the final match in which Mrs.
Quentin Feitner, formerly Miss L. B.
Hyde was opposed to Mrs. F. E. Du-
bois, who made the low score of 88
on the elimination round. Mrs. Du-
bois started off with a rush, and held
her advantage until the turn when
she was in the lead by a single hole.
The next six holes were halved, but
Mrs. Feitner captured the sixteenth,
and they came to the home hole all
even. The extra hole was strongly
in favor of Mrs. Feitner, as she was
on the green in two, while Mrs. Du-
bois was off the edge of the green
after her third shot. Taking her mid-
dle she made a careful stroke and the
ball hit the edge of the cup, but failed
to fall in, bounding off at an angle.
Then Mrs. Feitner, taking careful aim,
holed her putt and the match was
over.

Others who won easy victories were
Mrs. J. D. Chapman of the home club
who had little trouble in disposing
of Mrs. J. E. Davis, capturing six
of the first nine holes and bringing
the match to a conclusion on the four-
teenth, and Miss Beatrice Lounsbury
who started her match against Mrs.
Luther Blake rather slowly, but after
going on to the ninth took three of
the next six holes and halved the
rest, winning at the fifteenth. The
summary:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF
CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
Miss Elizabeth Hardin, Essex Coun-
ty Country Club defeated Mrs. G. M. Heck-
sher, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, 3 and 2.
Miss Beatrice Lounsbury, Bedford
Country Club defeated Mrs. Luther
Blake, Baltusrol Golf Club, 4 and 3.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century Coun-
try Club defeated Mrs. Henry Blumenthal,
Fairview Country Club, 5 and 3.
Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brookline
Country Club defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin,
Bellevue, 2 and 1.
Mrs. M. Knight, Garden City Golf
Club defeated Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Baltusrol
Golf Club, 6 and 5.
Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich Coun-
try Club defeated Mrs. J. E. Davis, Pip-
ing Rock Club, 6 and 5.
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich Coun-
try Club defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall,
Forest Hill Field Club, 1 up.

Mrs. Quentin Feitner, South Shore
Field Club, defeated Mrs. F. E.
Dubois, Baltusrol Golf Club, 1 up (19
holes).
The qualifying round was chiefly
notable for the high scores made by
prominent players. Even Mrs. W. A.
Gavin, who has been doing so well in
recent events, felt the influence and
turned in a score of 99, the highest she
has made in the United States.
Mrs. C. M. Knight of the Garden
City Golf Club made a score of 88,
the lowest for the day, which was im-
mediately thereafter equalled by Mrs.
F. E. Dubois of the Baltusrol Golf
Club, the next to turn in her score.
Mrs. H. A. Jackson of the Greenwich
Country Club, formerly of Miss K. C.
Harley, was third with 93. The cards
of those who qualified for the cham-
pionship division follow:

Player and Club	Out In	Tl.
Mrs. C. M. Knight, Garden City	42	45 88
Mrs. F. E. Dubois, Baltusrol	43	45 88
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich	46	47 93
Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brook- line	46	48 94
Mrs. Quentin Feitner, South Shore	49	47 96
Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fair- view	50	46 97
Mrs. A. Rossin, Century	50	46 97
Miss Beatrice Lounsbury, Bed- ford	50	47 97
Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich	47	50 97
Miss Edith Hardin, Essex County	50	48 98
Mrs. G. M. Hacksher, Sleepy Hollow	51	48 99
Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock	52	47 99
Mrs. Luther Blake, Baltusrol	50	49 99
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Bellevue	53	49 99
Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Baltusrol	51	48 99
Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill	46	54 100
Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Bed- ford	50	50 100

KIRK SUCCEEDS WITHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—A. E.
Kirk '20, of Chicago, Illinois, manager
of this year's baseball team, has been
appointed assistant graduate treasurer
of the Harvard Athletic Association
for the academic year of 1920-21. Mr.
Kirk succeeded Dr. Paul Withington
in this office.

TENNIS STARS
ARE GATHERING

World's Championship Is to Be
Decided This Month in the
Courts at Wimbledon, England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The competi-
tors for the world's lawn tennis
championships at Wimbledon this
month are gradually concentrating in
the direction of the point which for
so many days becomes the center of
the tennis world—the Center Court at
the All-England ground, and arrange-
ments are being pushed forward so
that the meeting will go on as
smoothly as it has hitherto done.
There is no doubt that, as in former
years, only a comparative few of
those who desire to see the cham-
pionship games will be so privileged; but
the acquisition of the new ground,
stated to be in Wimbledon Park,
which will hold thousands where the
present ground holds hundreds, will
remedy that state of affairs. It is
hoped, by the time 1921 comes round,
that for this year's festival, most of
those who figured in last season's
meeting, are already active in tourna-
ment play, or are on their way. Mrs.
Lambert Chambers, among the Eng-
lish players, is training for Wim-
bledon, but although her first appearance
in a tournament, at Surbiton, could
be regarded with satisfaction from her
point of view, she failed to maintain
her form against Miss Elizabeth
Ryan shortly afterwards at the Chis-
wick Park meeting, where the Middle-
sex championships are decided. In
the final the latter player won by 7-5,
6-2, and in addition partnered S. N.
Doust with success in the mixed
event against Randolph Lycett and
Mrs. Chambers, who were beaten, 6-3,
6-4, besides retaining the ladies'
doubles title with Mrs. Chambers
against Mrs. A. E. Beamish and Miss
Howkins, 6-4, 7-5. Thus Miss Ryan
retained three titles she already held,
in the course of one afternoon's play,
and it will be one of the most interest-
ing side issues at Wimbledon, to
watch apart from the question as to
whether Miss Suzanne Lenglen can be
beaten, as to which of the two British
ladies mentioned will go the furthest.

For Miss Lenglen, who took the
Wimbledon meeting by storm last
year, there is no doubt that she will
appear at Wimbledon to defend her
title so hardy won from the English
holder. The world's hard-court
championships in Paris at the end
of May were robbed of much of their
interest by her non-appearance there;
but it is announced that she intends
to take part in the French cham-
pionships before crossing to England.
Though Paris missed the now familiar
dashing figure made famous by artists,
tennis critics and press photog-
raphers, it was satisfied to see an-
other Wimbledon champion there in
the person of G. L. Patterson, the
conqueror of N. E. Brooks. Patterson
arrived too late to take part in the
tournament.

Patterson was an interested witness
of several players whom he may meet
later at the Wimbledon tournament.
A. H. Gobert was playing and started
the French spectators by being beaten
in the hard-court final by W. H. Lau-
rentz, 9-7, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2. Max
Decugis, who appeared at Wimbledon
last year, was beaten in the first round
by the presence of the South African
team lent added interest to the func-
tion, but the unavoidable withdrawal
of one or two of the team spoilt any
opportunity of comparing their form
with other nations. G. H. Dodd suc-
cumbed to W. H. Laurentz in the
second round, and B. I. C. Norton
made his exit at the same time
through M. Alonzo.

Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscote, who
has returned from Australia where he
led the British team in the final for
the Davis Cup, has now begun play in
England. His appearance in tourna-
ments should not be long delayed. It
is stated that Lycett is eligible to play
for England, although he is always
regarded as an Australian. He is
playing exceedingly well just now
though he had a hard fight with M. J.
G. Ritchie in the final of the singles
in the recent Middlesex championships.

Another well-known player in English
tennis, C. P. Dixon, made his first ap-
pearance in a tournament this season,
but was much off form and did not go
far. Several English players, apart
from those who went to Paris for the
hard court championships, were out
of London and participated in provin-
cial meetings of which there were
no fewer than three going on simul-
taneously with the Chiswick Park
event. At Scarborough for instance
G. Stoddart was taking part in the
North of England championships, in
which by the way he was beaten by
R. D. Watson, the Northumberland
County champion. Edmonton and
Bristol drew away other players, as
did Malvern. At Bristol the west of
England championships were held
and F. G. Lowe made the trip in order
to take part, but was beaten by a
player calling himself "Underwood,"
in the semi-final. The final of the
singles was won by "Underwood" and
M. D. Hick won the North of England
championship at Scarborough.

SHAMROCKS EASILY
DEFEAT NATIONALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.
MONTREAL, Quebec.—Shamrocks
romped home easy winners on Sat-
urday in the opening game of the Na-
tional Lacrosse Union, when they de-
feated Nationals 18 to 7. The game,
which was played on the Shamrocks'
ground at Mile End, drew an attend-
ance of 500 spectators, the small at-
tendance being accounted for, to a

certain extent, by the numerous local
counter-attractions.

The final score of 18 to 7 fairly
represents the distribution of the play.
Many familiar faces lined up with
Shamrocks, including Penny, Butler,
George Roberts, Brennan and Walsh.
On the other hand Nationals had con-
siderable difficulty in getting together
a representative team. It had been
intimated that Lalonde, Pitre and
other former National stars would be
seen in the line-up, but this was not
the case and Manager Doure was
obliged to select his team from among
the younger element.

YALE CREWS IN
RECORD TESTS

Junior Varsity Eight Makes New
Mark for Two-Mile Course in
Race With the Freshmen

GALES FERRY, Connecticut.—Tues-
day morning a two-mile trial race
was held between the Yale junior
varsity and freshmen. Weather con-
ditions were good; a favoring tide, but
no wind. The juniors won by 1 1/2
lengths in 9m. 54s. The freshmen
were timed in 9m. 57s. This is a new
record for this two-mile course, the
old record of 10:03 being made in
1900 by the Yale varsity crew.

The varsity raced against time for
half-an-hour in the morning, making
the distance in 2m. 17 1/2-ss., breaking
the record made by the 1919 junior
varsity crew of 2m. 17 1/2-ss. The
time of the two-mile record was ver-
ified by four watches. Watches dif-
fered on the half-mile time, so the
record is not verified. The times for
the various stages of the two-mile
record row follow: First half-mile,
2m. 20s.; first mile, 4m. 47s.; two-
miles, 9m. 54s.

In the afternoon the Freshmen did
not go out. The varsity and substi-
tute crews took

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, June 14th, 1920.

THE story plays an important part in American literary circles. I do not express approval or disapproval. I state a fact. But I view with some amazement the list of "One Hundred Best Novels Condensed" which is distributed in the advertisement as "A Literary Education in Literature." Why? How? If "Adam Bede" and "Vanity Fair" are worth reading, surely they are worth reading as their authors wrote them. Had Elly Sedgwick and Carolyn Wells any qualms when they condensed "Adam Bede" and "Vanity Fair"? And I should like to have watched former President Taft seated at his desk condensing "The Crisis" by Winston Churchill, and Irving Bacheller doing a similar service for "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

DOUBTLESS these condensors will do their work well, and probably every book in the world could be pruned of many words with advantage. But this condensing of classics is sacrilege, and I should refuse to condense the book even of an enemy. Stevenson should have been spared. He made every word tell, and I cannot see one unnecessary page in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

O. HENRY, at any rate, will not be condensed; but I wish somebody would choose the best twelve stories out of his thirteen volumes of short stories. People seeing his name in the papers so often, say to me: "I must read something by O. Henry. Which of his stories do you recommend?" And I don't know which volume to recommend—"Cabbages and Kings," "Rolling Stones," "Whirligigs," or any of the ten others. He was that rare creature—a natural writer. I do not suppose that he ever gave a moment's thought to style or technique. He just wrote quickly, vitally; he set down at a gallop his reactions to life. That was a happy moment when he called New York—Baghdad-on-the-Subway.

AT the O. Henry dinner Mr. Hamlin Garland delivered an oration analyzing the art of W. D. Howells, and Mr. Glenn Frank gave a clever speech analyzing the work of O. Henry. It is interesting to contrast these two writers—Howells, a Captain of the Past, O. Henry, a Captain of the Present. I suppose the day of the New England school is almost over, and that it may be true, as has been said more than once, half in fun, that soon the literary capital of the United States will be Chicago. But I would sooner live in New York even if I am not as famous here.

THOMAS HARDY also received an ovation at the O. Henry dinner when the chairman recalled to the assembly that it was his birthday. But the chairman did not read the names of the 15 American writers who that day had sent a cable of congratulation to Mr. Hardy. My neighbor, a literary man, was sore on the subject. It did not require a Sherlock Holmes to understand why he was sore. He had not been asked to sign the congratulatory cable. Such things happen even in America. The 15 were Sherwood Anderson, James Branch Cabell, Van Wyck Brooks, Theodore Dreiser, Robert Frost, Joseph Hergesheimer, Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, H. L. Mencken, James Oppenheim, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Carl Sandburg, Sara Teasdale, Louis Untermeyer, B. W. Huebsch.

I understand that the anniversary edition of Thomas Hardy's works, in 20 volumes, is now in the press.

IT is 55 years since Thomas Hardy first saw himself in print. That was in "Chamber's Journal" in 1865, to which he contributed an article called "How I Built Myself a House." The house is the one he still lives in at Max Gate, near Dorchester. As everyone knows, or should know, he was trained as an architect; in 1863 he won the prize and medal of the Institute of British Architects for an essay on "Colored Brick and Terra Cotta." His first novel, "Desperate Remedies," was published in 1871, in three volumes. It is whispered that he may break a prose silence of 25 years with another novel.

RHODA BROUGHTON, who has lately passed away, was born in 1840. She began to write when she was 22, and she was very successful. Her work was fresh; and it was whimsical, and roguish and just sufficiently daring (in those days) to make even austere and prudish people smile. I have not read a Rhoda Broughton novel for many years, but all through my youth and early manhood I used to hear her books spoken of with delight and smiles by all sorts of persons. She certainly had a genius for titles—"Cometh Up as a Flower," "Not Wisely But Too Well," "Red as a Rose is She," "Good-bye Sweetheart, Good-bye." Henry delighted in her. I suppose today she would be called old fashioned.

I PICKED up a book yesterday afternoon called "The Remaking of a Mind" by Henry de Man. The owner recommended it so highly that I borrowed it from him. But before taking it away I asked him the meaning of a printed form pasted on the inside of the cover headed "Book Club 1919-1920" and containing a list of eight people who have read this book, with the dates when they received it, and when they forwarded it to the next reader. This, I was informed, is a book club. A hundred volumes are purchased. They are passed on from one member to another, and the first person who receives a volume has the privilege of buying it when the circuit is completed.

I AM glad that Eugene O'Neill's sake that his play "Beyond the Horizon" has received from Columbia University the prize of \$1000 for the original play, performed in New York, which

best represents the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners." Well, all I can say is that I did not care about this play, that I thought it crude, and that I should certainly have not awarded it the Pulitzer prize.

I HAVE just read a review by Benjamin de Casseres of Ezra Pound's "Intimations." Each of these gentlemen is a clever writer, each parades his cleverness, and after the column of coruscations, what a relief it was to read a page by Matthew Arnold. The page I read was the well-known, and well-loved passage on Oxford. The closing lines, are not exactly a Straight Statement; they are a heart statement.

"Adorable dreamer, whose heart has been so romantic" who has given himself so prodigally, given himself to sides and to heroes not mine, only never to the Philistines! Homes of lost causes, and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names, and impossible loyalties."—(Matthew Arnold to Oxford.)

AMONG the new books that I would like to read are: "F. Locker Lampson," by Augustine Birrell. Because Augustine Birrell is Locker Lampson's son-in-law, and this character sketch contains many interesting letters from contemporaries.

"The Women Who Came in the Mayflower," by Annie R. Marble. Because the time of the "celebrations" draws near, and as I have been reading an intimate account of the Bowers it will be refreshing to dwell on the story of the Plymouth Colony.

FOR THE STUDENT OF HISTORY

My Campaign in Mesopotamia. By Maj.-Gen. Sir V. F. Townsend K.C.B. D.S.O. London: Thornton Butterworth, 28s.

To any student of military history, General Sir V. F. Townsend's excellent work, "My Campaign in Mesopotamia," should undoubtedly commend itself. Its author, a profound student of former wars and an avowed disciple of the Napoleonic doctrine, has treated his subject with an academic knowledge and an appreciation of the fundamental rules of tactics and strategy not often encountered in the works of modern military writers.

Quite apart moreover from its technical interest the book is deserving of attention on account of the further light which it throws upon a widely discussed campaign. Endless controversy has arisen over the conduct of the Mesopotamian expedition and the public has had ample opportunity of becoming familiar with the disastrous circumstances which attended its early phases. At the same time, before passing final judgment, it is well to hear what General Townsend has to say in justification of his own share in the conduct of the earlier operations. The story of the heroic but unsuccessful campaign which terminated in the fall of Kut-el-Amara is an epic of skill, courage and endurance which it is only fair to judge rather upon its merits than by its results. As befits a soldier, the author makes no attempt to enlarge unduly upon the extraordinary difficulties with which his command was faced from the outset of the campaign. But his blunt recital of facts and achievements should suffice to convince the reader that the calamities which ensued were the outcome rather of careless and insufficient preparation than of faulty leadership in the field. In view of the abnormally adverse conditions which prevailed throughout the campaign, there can be little doubt that the three successful battles of Kurrus, Amara, Ctesiphon and Kut, and the retreat to and defense of the last-named two were tactical achievements of no ordinary merit.

The expedition was prepared and launched in a manner which the author describes as truly characteristic of the methods applied to similar British undertakings in the past. Two ill-equipped divisions were landed in a hostile and difficult country and ordered to take the offensive against a highly organized and determined enemy. Transport and artillery were on a hopelessly inadequate scale and the prospect of substantial reinforcement utterly remote. Political considerations had however, as is so often the case, been allowed to override military ones, and in view of numbers alone a ridiculously ambitious program had been assigned to the force. Politically speaking, the seizure of Baghdad from the Turks was a matter of first-rate importance. British prestige in the East, particularly in Persia and Afghanistan, would be enormously enhanced by its capture, whilst that of the Central Powers would be correspondingly lowered. Nobody was more ready to appreciate this fact than General Townsend but he readily perceived that, with the forces at his disposal, the matter was an impossible gamble. Even had he succeeded in seizing his objective, his chances of maintaining his hold against the counter-attack that must ensue were infinitely remote.

It requires no great military knowledge to appreciate the enormity of General Townsend's task. With an effective fighting strength of scarcely 12,000 men he was called upon to advance over 400 miles into a hostile country against a numerically superior foe. His artillery was insufficient and in some cases obsolete whilst his lack of land transport, in compelling him to hug the river, seriously curtailed his liberty of maneuver. His communications were in constant danger from hostile Arab tribes, and their protection involved a serious drain on his numerical resources. It was in short a prospect which might well have daunted a Napoleon and there is small wonder that General Townsend's marvelous achievements have earned the admiration of friend and foe alike.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Talks With T. R. From the Diaries of John J. Leary Jr. With Illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.50.

It is a moving and an intimate picture of Colonel Roosevelt that his close friend Leary presents in these extracts from a set of diaries which were begun with no definite idea of their eventual publication. "It had been my habit," says the author in his preface, "to transcribe carefully in my notebooks these informal talks with the Colonel. Until this little talk,"—he is referring to a conversation with Roosevelt in which the latter had expressed regret at the tendency to make of Lincoln either an uncouth caveman or an inhumanly virtuous idol—"through which ran a note almost wistful and that all but expressed the hope that he, in turn, would not be caricatured or whitewashed, my idea as to what I would do with them was vague. Eventually, I half thought, the notebooks and their contents might find a resting-place, perhaps, in Harvard College Library, where in after years the student, seeking material for theme or thesis, might find something of value."

Fortunately no such unkind fate was reserved for Mr. Leary's notes. Nor could it have been, for even had the notes been deposited in dusty archives, popular clamor for more and more about one of the national idols would have soon enough seen to publication. Leary has been no Boswell; in the extracts, as printed, he shows himself the keen observer and the faithful recorder of a man for whom he felt the deepest admiration. It is therefore not to be wondered at if the composite picture obtained by merging the various chapters into a single impression, brings out a Roosevelt of heroic proportions, exemplary despite his human failings, great even in defeat, endowed with acute political foresight, far less self-seeking than the average politician in high places, and far more tolerant than the heat of party strife would at times make it appear. The great value of these notes, apart from the direct and authoritative light that they cast upon a notable figure, is the feeling of nearness to the subject which they establish. With but an occasional exception, Leary is in the background; he is the transcriber pure and simple. Being an old newspaperman, he knows the virtue of conciseness, of brevity, of telling anecdote, of pithy epigram; being neither a Boswell, nor a Traubel upon the trail of Whitman, he wisely avoids minuteness of detail that he forgets the name and the memory alike. Indeed, so faithfully has he lived up to his simple promise, that the book might well have been called Talks With John Leary, by T. R. As one reads it, he feels the effect of a curtain drawn somewhat discreetly aside.

This great citizen, whom so many considered as the embodiment of a belligerent type which belonged rather in the past than in the future, appears here as little anxious for trouble as your most pacific individual. When he sent Bob Evans over to Japanese waters for the purpose of bringing the Nipponese to a realization of just what they might, under certain circumstances, expect from the United States, he said that he knew Fighting Bob did not want to fight. "You're first-class fighting man never looks for fight—I knew that he could be depended upon not to pick a fight, but, by George! I knew, and Japan knew, that if occasion demanded he could fight and would fight." Something of the same spirit he saw in Fighting Bob characterized him all his life; it was not so much that he sought trouble, as that, once foreseeing it, he did not evade what must eventually come. His very physique demanded an abundant outflow of energy, an ample field of adventure. On occasion he showed admirable restraint when with no little justification he might have yielded to the human desire for venting a grudge; once assured, however, that his opponent, little or great, was in the wrong, he spared neither pains nor words to crush all opposition. He lived as he fought, with abounding energy, with a suggestion of cruelty at times, but with a rarely absent sense of the square deal. Like all public men, he was the victim of false accusations, of misconstructions, of misinterpretations. He was frank in his criticism of friends, as well as ready to grant the virtues of his enemies. And in this he was but the wise general who knows that defeat begins with the underestimation of the other side.

It is little known, as Leary tells us, that at one time Roosevelt made the open threat to support Wilson, to go out, stumping for him whether Wilson approved his attitude or not, if certain things came to pass. "I cannot make his fight for him," he told Leary, at the time when Judge Hughes was beginning his campaign for the presidency. "He must do his own battling, make his own plans. His danger is that he will not carry the fight to Wilson. If he does that he is safe. But if he allows Wilson to get the jump on him he is beaten." And just before the nomination, when there was threat of the adoption of a hyphen platform or of hyphenated persons, the Colonel swore his favorite oath—by Godfrey!—that "if there's a mongrel platform adopted by the Republican convention, much as I dislike Wilson, I'll stump the country for him from one end of it to the other and I won't ask his permission to do so either." No platform and no man who swerves in the slightest degree from absolute loyalty to the greater Americanism can have my support. I will not be neutral if such a candidate is named or such a platform adopted. There is no such thing as being neutral between right

and wrong. Neutral! I don't care who the man is or who his friends are or who comes to me in his behalf, if such a candidate is named I will fight him with every weapon at my command."

In that virile sentence is compressed almost all the man. There is his intense patriotism, his equally intense nature, his inability to adopt an on-the-fence attitude, his necessity for action, for espousal of a cause, his firmness in adhering to what he considered the right course. So intense was his patriotism, indeed, that he was once led to declare very frankly his opposition to anything but unwavering loyalty to the Nation. In this sense of loyalty all other loyalties were to be merged.

In the Colonel's talks with Leary upon politics there is much to be gleaned as to methods and means adopted for party victories. Conversely as he was with an intimate friend, Roosevelt did not deem it necessary to dwell upon the ideal aspects of matters involving party disputes. As shown by these extracts, he is first of all, in matters political, the astute politician. Particularly illuminating is his discussion of Judge Hughes, upon whom he throws many an interesting and not always complimentary sidelight, and that of John Purroy Mitchell, who, according to Roosevelt, lost the mayoralty contest with Hyman because he did not have the political sagacity to mingle more with the lower classes of New York, to be seen less and reported less at functions of high society, to keep from injecting the German issue in the way he did. "The weakness of Mitchell and his fight is that he has failed utterly to keep in touch with the people. Three years ago, after Mitchell had been in office nearly a year, I told him he was in danger of making his a 'swallowtail' administration; that he was putting too many men into office the people did not know, and some they knew and did not like. I told him that he would do well to put some man into responsible office who was really in touch with the best in the Labor unions; that an occasional appointment of a clean-cut young Irishman would be wise, warning him at the same time that he was surrounding himself with men not in touch with the people and who would surely isolate him from the masses." He pointed out to Leary likewise Mitchell's blunder in the application of the Gary School System, which made of the mayor a tyrant rather than a benefactor.

Characteristic of the Colonel was his comment upon first learning that, in the now half-forgotten episode between Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and the pacifist who was at first declared to have struck the Senator, it was really the Senator who had struck the first blow. The public was not informed as to the exact state of affairs for some time afterward, but Leary had brought Roosevelt the inside story. "You do not mean that? Why, that is even better than I thought! You know the papers said that the pacifist struck the first blow?"—"That is splendid," he continued. "Everybody is tickled silly with the idea of the Senator developing a wallop. . . . And incidentally Roosevelt went on to point out that Lodge's reputation as the scholar in politics has been obscured entirely without fault in the matter, as he has fostered the tradition. Better, however, than the Colonel's comment is Lodge's own, which evaluates the incident with a certain sense of his own momentary error. Said the Senator to a Boston man: "It's a remarkable commentary on American public opinion that after a lifetime spent in public service . . . satisfied that I have done some things for my children wouldn't be ashamed of the public suddenly discovers I am a great man when I commit a breach of the peace."

Whereupon Roosevelt comments again: "The dear old Brahmin, that's just like him. The 'scholar in politics' simply couldn't bring himself to saying that he had indulged in a fist fight."

IV

Roosevelt, however, who was something of a scholar in politics himself, cherished no such reticences. "Fight" is a word frequently upon his tongue; he cannot conceal, nor would he, the relish he feels in the activity of the contest, and as is natural in such spirits, at times the instinct leads the reason astray.

The Colonel's greed was a simple one—one easier to live than to codify. "Speaking of the church," he said to Leary, "you once told me you were heterodox. That's right, isn't it? Well, do you know, I think—I wonder if you recall one verse of Micah that I am very fond of—to do just and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God—that to me is the essence of religion. To be just with all men, to be merciful to those to whom mercy should be shown, to realize that there are some things that must always remain a mystery to us, and when the time comes for us to enter the great blackness to go smiling and unafraid. . . . That is my religion, my faith. To me it sums up all religion. It is all the rest. It seems simple and easy, but there is more in that verse than in the involved rituals and confessions of faith of many creeds we know. . . . To love justice, to be merciful, to appreciate that the great mysteries shall not be known to us, and so living, face the beyond confident and without fear—that is life."

The Colonel was, then, in his own way, tolerant. But there was none more stern when the object of his denunciation was not among those "to whom mercy should be shown." He could be an implacable enemy as well as a golden friend. In the minor intimacies of private life or in the trying high moments of national and international existence, his position

was always made clear, whether it appealed or not. He disclaimed any love of publicity; he cared little, he told Leary, for mere votes when a principle was at stake; he was of a forgiving nature, and something of a commoner; freely he confessed his fondness for "low-brow" literature, remarking that it was "good for a change. I like a good detective story when I can get it. These things may not be literature, but they interest and rest me. They make up the salads of my reading." On one point, at least, Wilson and Roosevelt seem to have agreed.

Mr. Leary's informative volume will be considered indispensable by every student of Roosevelt; it is not a pretentious study, it is precisely what its title says—a series of talks. But even so, and perhaps because of the random nature of the conversations and the freedom from any set plan or biographical scheme, it throws valuable sidelights upon the career of a great American, whom the future will evaluate in somewhat the manner he had wished for Lincoln. It will recognize in him many a virtue and many a failing; it will behold in him, if not a perfect, at least a representative man. And in helping scholars and laymen to such an evaluation, Mr. Leary's book will play no small part, especially in preventing the idealization of political purposes into ultimate principles. His Roosevelt is above all a human figure and by that token the volume is a distinct addition to Rooseveltiana. His chatty style, his gossip revelations, his frank intimacy, his equally frank admiration, make it easy, pleasant, informative reading. A dash of humor sweetens it to the taste, and the ready journalist's pen has seen to the rest.

THE PHOTOPLAY AND LITERATURE

A prominent author recently expressed genuine concern lest the extraordinary popularity of the photoplay should result in so reducing the market for his books as to affect him seriously. One of the largest New York publishers has raised the question as to whether the photoplay may not so divert our best writers as to weaken materially the publishers' lists. Here we have two different viewpoints, each recognizing the fact that the photoplay is a factor to be reckoned with in considering the future of American literature. The reading public, however, does not as yet seem to realize what the situation is, even though it is this same public which is most vitally affected.

It is the general consensus of opinion among publishers that the condensation growth in the popularity of the photoplay need not be considered as a menace to the written story. They do feel, however, that the day has passed when an author can depend upon a tremendous sale of a new story wholly from the popularity of his earlier work. There are exceptions, of course, but as a rule the lesser known authors now sell in larger editions than formerly, and a "best seller" does not sell as many as before. On the other hand, the fact that the well-known author can now secure an additional income from his photoplay "rights" more than offsets the loss.

The publishers' apprehension regarding their authors is a more real danger for the time being. Those authors who have come in direct contact with the moving picture studios unquestionably find a new fascination in this direct medium for conveying their stories to their audiences. The method of telling the story in pictures has a novel appeal to their imagination, and to see their brain children immediately assume flesh and blood, to be able to visualize action, their imagination hitherto could only suggest possesses an undeniable appeal which is difficult to resist.

That present-day writers of literature should be permanently diverted, however, is unthinkable. Their greatest reward is in the permanency of their writing rather than in the first popularity; and the greatest photoplay success passes away after a brief life, and is known no more. The years of study and experience of those writers devoted to the development of an individual literary style, their power to sway their readers by the subtlety and force of their words all go for naught, and the emphasis is brought to bear upon their imagination and their skill in plot-making alone.

It is rather to be believed that the field of the photoplay will be considered by these writers as distinct from and in addition to the two fields now open to them—the novel and the short story. It requires a technique different from either, yet affiliated to both, and familiarity with this technique contributes much to the direct effectiveness of the other two.

Let the well-known writer ask himself how many authors of photoplays alone are known by name, and when he has answered himself he may well hesitate to abandon the art of the written word for that of picturization. Yet, by the same token, he may well embrace the new and lucrative opportunity offered him by adding it to what he has already. To substitute it would be a lack of judgment and a step backward.

On Conservation

The Yale University Press has just published an interesting volume on "Water Resources: Present and Future Uses;" by Frederick Haynes Newell, professor of civil engineering in the University of Illinois. For the average reader, this book, with its excellent illustrations, gives a pleasing summary of the varied possibilities of conservation. Though in itself not at all literary, it reveals, moreover, something of the undeveloped literary and artistic possibilities of running water.

OUR WRITERS

Henry W. Nevins

He had been everywhere—except to America; so when he arrived in New York a few weeks ago this war correspondent and traveler found himself in a strange country where they speak his own language. This, to a lifelong wanderer, is a queer and gratifying experience. Being an old campaigner, accustomed to start at an hour's notice for Russia or the Balkans, for India or Central Africa, Nevinson travels lightly; but he found room in his bag for the third edition of his book on "The Dardanelles Campaign," and the first edition of his new volume of poems "Lines of Life" just published. At heart he is a man of letters; and had the modern world been a decent place, and man a well-behaved, loving animal he would no doubt have written many more books like his exquisite "The Plea of Pan" which I cherish as one of the best books of 1901.

A Shrewsbury schoolboy, a Christchurch, Oxford, man, a scholar "drenched in Greek meters," gifted with a fastidious pen and a rare sense of style, the career of a peaceful man of letters such as Edmund Gosse and Brander Matthews enjoy, might have been forecast as his heritage. But he is that strange combination a Pacificist who is ever a Fighter. He hates fighting, but there is something that he hates worse than fighting, and that is a wrong. You remember the cartoon in Punch showing Mr. Gladstone as a dozing terrier. Then some one whispers "Bulgarian Atrocities" and he jumps, fangs showing, every hair bristling. So with Nevinson. Always for the under dog, the oppressed, the wronged, the inarticulate, he jumps from his desk at the first hint of a call for help and is out in Trafalgar Square fighting for the suffragette, or plunging through swamps in Central Africa getting material for an exposure of the Portuguese slave trade. Next we find him in the street fighting in Russia in 1905-6, then in Albania assisting in the Relief Fund of 1911, and so on, and so on, usually the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, the Daily News, or the Daily Chronicle. The outbreak of the great war caught him in Berlin. This was followed by adventures in northern France, in the Dardanelles, in Salonika, and Egypt. Russia resulted from most of his adventures.

When in London, when there is no violent and accessible wrong soiling the world and urging the Crusader to start forth with notebook, belligerent tongue, and clenched fist (he was wounded during the attack on Scimitar Hill) he is one of the most valued writers on the London Nation and the Manchester Guardian. Some of the finest articles in the old Academy were by him. Many of his best essays have been published in "Essays in Freedom," 1909, and "Essays in Rebellion," 1913. He was also one of the early settlement men at Toynbee Hall and "Neighbours of Ours: Scenes of East End Life" was a garnering of experiences learned in the neighborhood. As to whether I agree about the rightness and immediacy of all the crusades he has undertaken is not a matter of moment; but I do know that every lost and losing cause he has fought has never been for personal gain or advantage, but always to help the under dog. Such a man is usually "agin" the government; such a man has acute perceptions for the cry of distress. Sometimes when I have been eating buttered toast at the club, pleased to think that Labor and Little Distressed Causes were for the moment resting and ruminating, I have casually remarked—"Where's Nevinson?" and the reply has been—"Oh, he's off on the war path again. Some thing has happened somewhere." Yet he is, by temperament and inclination, a Pacificist and a Scholar.

As a taste of his style read this from the end of "The Dardanelles Campaign": "The crowded caverns in which they made their dwelling place are already falling in, except where some shepherd uses a headquarters as more weather-proof than his hut, or as a sheltered pen for sheep. . . . In our history the Peninsula of the Dardanelles, the Straits, the surrounding seas, and the islands set among them will always remain as memorials recording it is true, the disastrous and tragic disabilities of our race, but, on the other hand, its versatility, its fortitude, and its happy though silent welcome to any free sacrifice involving great issues for mankind."

Of his volume of poems the London Daily Herald said: "Lines of Life" is not experimental; it does not contain a lot of funny little lines carefully fabricated about nothing in particular; it is merely poetry in the great tradition of English poetry; and it must be content to take its place as that."

One of his first pleasures after arriving in New York was to make final arrangements for the exhibition of pictures by his son—C. R. W. Nevinson, known in the household as Richard—which will be held at the Bourgeois Galleries next autumn. Throughout his life drawing has been one of Henry W. Nevinson's leisure pursuits, so it is gratifying to watch a son startling the world with his artistic genius.

What is chiefly remarkable about these translations from the modern Greek is that they should in themselves be so alive with poetic feeling. Whether or not the translator has tried to retain the metric forms of the originals we are not told; but the unrhymed measures which he uses are certainly suited to the English meaning. His vocabulary, moreover, seems unforced throughout, showing a certain restrained sureness in the choice of words not only for their meaning but for their poetic connotation. It is in fact a really literary translation, the making available in English of what has actual world value.

The brief poems given as samples of the whole work of Palamas need the translator's introduction and notes in order to be understood in sequence. Possibly the reader will consider no one of these poems particularly unusual in itself. It is only as they are comprehended together, as the life work of one who desired above all to ennoble and enrich a language of present-day people, that their essential dignity is clear. One does not have to agree with the poet's philosophy to acknowledge that he is a poet to be appreciated. Take for instance the lines in the poem called "The Hut," one of the series named "The Return":

A nest of greenish black, like a small heart,
Hangs tenantless and waits and waits
And waits
In vain for the return of the first swallow
That has gone forth, its first and last of dwellers.

Though these lines indicate something of the innate sadness of all the work of Palamas, still they may readily be accepted as conveying an exact picture rather than as suggesting some mystic way of looking at things.

Here and there are lines of special beauty, as in "The Palm Tree":
The garden gitters with a new-born life;
And each bird dreams it is a nightingale;
but for the most part the poet's work is remarkably even. It all succeeds in what it intends—in giving simply and without undue excitement something of what is universal in the essence of modern Greek thinking. Because of this, the present translation is immensely more worth while than most of the slender volumes of free verse that would like to encumber our shelves. In preparing this volume Mr. Phourides has provided us with a distinct contribution to world literature.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Chasseur d'Afrique Comes Home

"Our Driot is coming." For a fortnight La Fromentière lived on these words. . . . At table nothing else was talked about.

"Only twelve days; only ten; only seven. I will drive to Chalons to meet him," said Lumineau.

"And I will make him some porridge," said Rousille, "he used to be so fond of it before he joined his regiment."

"And I," said Mathurin, "will go in the punt with him the first time he looks up friends."

"How much there will be to hear!" exclaimed Rousille. "When he was home on furlough he had an endless store of tales to tell. As for me, I shall have no time to listen to them. I shall have to send him to you, Mathurin. And what a change it will make in the house to have a chatterbox among us." Then she added, with the grave air of one entrusted with the household purse: "One change we must make, father, and that will be to buy a paper on Sunday. He will not like to go without one; our André is sure to want to know the news."

"He is young," said the father, as if to excuse him.

And all André's predilections, every recollection connected with him, all the hopes that centered in his return were incessantly recapitulated by one and the other in the living-room of La Fromentière, where the carous of such discourses must have ascended more than once to the smoke-stained rafters. . . . Soon a letter came, bearing the Algiers postmark, giving from day to day the itinerary of the journey; and under the elms of La Fromentière would be heard every successive four-and-twenty hours, announced by one of the family lovingly, meditated over by the others, "Now Driot must be leaving Algiers." "Now Driot is on the sea." "Now Driot is in the train for Marseilles." "Children, he has reached the soil of France."

So one morning, which chanced to be the last Saturday in September, Toussaint Lumineau gave La Rousse a double feed of oats, and drew out from the coach-house a tilbury, the body and wheels of which were painted red. This tilbury was a relic of former prosperity, and as well known in all the country side as were the round head, white hair, and clear eyes of Toussaint Lumineau himself. . . . The last strap buckled, the old farmer put on his best coat with upright collar, fastened the broad blue Sunday belt round his waist. . . . Then swinging himself up into the tilbury with a cheery, "Ohé, La Rousse!" he was off.

The mare started at such a pace that an instant later her headstall, ornamented with a rosette, looked like a poppy swept along the hedges by the wind. Bas-Rouge tore along after

him! His master had called out on starting, "Driot is coming, Bas-Rouge! Come to meet him!" and the dog, all excitement, had dashed after La Rousse in ungainly gallop. Soon they had reached Chalons. Without slackening speed, the farmer drove through the streets, responding to the greeting of the landlord of the Hotel des Voyageurs, and nicely marking by the angle at which he raised his hat his sense of a tenant farmer's superiority over shopkeepers as he returned their salutations; then proudly erect upon

A Balloon-Voyage in 1859

The Atlantic had at six p. m. received her crew and been stocked with nearly a thousand pounds of sand-balls. Her larder also was stored with provisions. . . .

There was rigged on the stern of the boat a propeller, intended to be worked by manual labor. Messrs. Gager, Lamontagne, and Hyde took

The Hill Pines Were Sighing

The hill pines were sighing. O'ercast and chill was the day: A mist in the valley lying — Blotted the pleasant May.

But deep in the glen's bosom, Summer slept in the fire Of the odoriferous gorse-blossom And the hot scent of the brier. . . . —Robert Bridges.



Bermuda

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bermudas

From St. George's Town along the shore to the ferry we would gallop away most often, sharing our horses' pleasure in the keen sweet air, dashing up the hills and along the rugged pathway, racing together until we came to the ferry. There is no wild salt smell in the sea air of the Bermudas, but rather a soft balminess that deceives those who are island bred elsewhere. Except in winter storms, when the sea dashes surf-spray over one who is walking along the cave-rent rocks close beside it, there is none of the piercing odor that our minds associate with the great salt wilds. We often spoke of this when riding to the ferry, which we crossed on the ferry-raft between the headlands. The ferry was guided by Negroes, whose strong muscles propelled the craft that bore us and our horses from shore to shore.—Minna Caroline Smith.

Robert Browning Holds Forth

There have been many attempts to describe Mr. Browning as a talker in society. . . . But his private conversation was a very different thing from his talk over the dinner-table or in a picture-gallery. It was a very much finer phenomenon, and one which tallied far better with the noble breadth of his genius. To a single listener, with whom he was on familiar terms, the Browning of his own study was to the Browning of a dinner party as a tiger is to a domestic cat. In such conversation his natural strength came out. His talk assumed the volume and tumult of a cascade. His voice rose to a shout, sank to a whisper, ran up and down the gamut of conversational melody. Those whom he was expecting will never forget his welcome, the loud trumpet-note from the other end of the passage, the talk already in full flood at a distance of twenty feet. Then, in his own study or drawing-room, what he loved was to capture the visitor in a low arm-chair's "sofa-lap of leather," and from a most unfair vantage of height to tyrannize, to walk around the victim, in front, behind, on this side, on that, now with gesticulating arms thrown high, now groveling on the floor to find some reference in a folio, talking all the while, a redundant turmoil of thoughts, fancies, and reminiscences flowing from those generous lips. To think of it is to conjure up an image of intellectual vigor, armed at every point, but overflowing, none the less, with geniality of strength.

The last time that the present writer enjoyed one of these never-to-be-forgotten talks was on the earliest Sunday in June last summer. For the first time since many years Mr. Browning was in Cambridge, and he was much fitted. He proposed a temporary retreat from too full society, and we retired alone to the most central and sequestered part of the beautiful Fellows' Garden of Trinity. A little tired and silent at first, he was no sooner well ensconced under the shadow of a tree, in a garden chair, than his tongue became unloosed. The blue sky was cloudless above, summer foliage hemmed us round in a green mist, a pink mountain of a double-may in

A Sky-Sketch

On high a promontory broke into A hundred islets. I saw there a big

Of scurrying billows sweeping suddenly

Across them, leaving a dark stretch of blue

Infinite and unoccupied, that grew From zenith to submerged horizon, free

Of any shape of cloud. And presently,

Midway, a new moon gilded into view. —Marguerite E. Easter.

blossom rose in front. We were close to a hot shrub of sweetbrier that exhaled its balm in the sunshine. Commonly given to much gesticulation, the poet sat quite still on this occasion; and, the perfect quiet being only broken by his voice, the birds lost fear and came closer and closer, curiously peeping. So we sat for more than two hours, and I could but note what I had had opportunity to note before, that although, on occasion, he could be so accurate an observer of nature, it was not instinctive with

Economy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON page 26 of "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy, after quoting a verse from a hymn of Bowring's, asks the question, "If God be changeless goodness, as sings another line of this hymn, what place has chance in the divine economy?" and her question supplies its own answer. Indeed, the only correct view of economy is the view that is visible to the man who looks out from Principle, and the only correct practice of economy is the doing of the one who is consciously living in accord with Principle. Because God or Principle is actually and positively changeless goodness, the only right or real conception of economy is one that is changelessly good, subject to no fluctuation, no anxiety, and in no respect limited or governed by matter or material considerations.

Brought down to practical living, economy means self-management, and it must be obvious that divine economy means divine self-management. Jesus understood this divine economy, which included the abounding presence of all the ideas of God, and which called forth the piece of money from the fish's mouth as easily as it did the wine from the water pots and the sense-buried Lazarus from the grave. He took his supply from Mind, and the one right idea was invariably near. Inevitably inseparable from him, in respect of both time and space, so that he did not need to take a draft of fishes and, by going through the lot, hope to find the money he wanted. He might have chosen a gourd, or even a miser's palm, or the thin air. He had his treasure in heaven, always at hand, and it was simply the sure consciousness that good, by its very nature is changeless, inevitable, infinite. It was not possible for him to postpone his recognition of the infinite and unfailing nature of good, nor to delay his reception of it. It was infinite in Mind, natural, inevitable, inescapable. He never dallied with the lie that says that the spiritual fact may not be expressed instantly and adequately in this relative realm of belief.

His sense of economy was the consciousness that he could do only the right at every moment and turn. He said: "I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me," and the Bible records show that a great part of his work was the recognition that "The Son can do nothing of himself." According to the Revised Version, he said: "The Father abiding in me doeth his works." Thus intent upon recognizing that man is the reflection of God, he raised no obstructions to the will of his Father, and triumphantly proved that a man expresses power and intelligence in exact proportion as he yields up himself in the endeavor to be governed by divine Principle. Thus he practiced economy, which is never a niggard, negative sense, but always truly positive and beneficent, joyous and scientific.

When a man begins to see that limitation and false desire are essentially things of material sense which could not have even a pretense of existence apart from matter he begins to see that economy is a bigger thing than, say, the clothing of his back at the expense of his feeding, and so on, but is rather the exercise of the watchfulness that is always knowing the wholeness and the ceaseless activity of the everpresent divine intelligence, which watchfulness wipes out the belief in life in matter.

The practice of this divine economy quickly convinces a man that "doing without" is no virtue, of itself. It is true that Christ Jesus did without many things, and yet one thing is certain: his mere doing without was of no advantage to him. Jesus knew more than to count negation for righteousness.

Nevertheless, it is conceivable that to such as seem to be cumbered about much serving, or, in other words, who regard life as personal and material instead of individual and spiritual, a certain advantage may be gained by jettisoning much of the baggage with which mortal man has burdened himself. On the other hand, the one who is growing to understand spiritual man and his completeness may be required by Principle to administer great possessions. But there would be no question of him consuming them upon his lusts, or floating off on the wings of sense.

True economy is economy of thought. When every thought is healing, it is divinely economical, and the thinker, be he church member or business man, housekeeper or scholar, can laugh at circumstance, knowing that there is no such thing as chance in the all-consuming fire which operates in the thought of one who accepts and recognizes the everpresent law of divine Mind, refusing to witness anything else.

In the Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, page 77, Mrs. Eddy says, "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist." This statement leaves no loophole for error, no room for mere faith in Christian Science. Lavish spending backed by a blind belief that we shall "come through because we are Christian Scientists" will not do. Rigid hoarding and self-sorrowing deprivation will not do, for that is the opposite of Christian Science and the extreme of sensuality or fear. What alone will serve is the understanding that man is the very expression of God, and constantly emanating from and inseparable from the divine Principle, Love. Thus wisdom leads

to economy, and the right idea of economy, divine economy, must and does include right activity. Obviously wisdom, being an infinite idea, must be expressed, and obviously there can be no element of fear or greed or folly in economy.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," on page 159, Mrs. Eddy says: "The general thought chiefly regards material things, and keeps Mind much out of sight. The Christian, however, strives for the spiritual; he abides in a right purpose, as in laws which it were impious to transgress, and follows Truth fearlessly. The heart that beats mostly for self is seldom alight with love. To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science."

No better definition of economy could be made. It shows that economy is neither emotional nor drastic, but rather the natural and inevitable habit of the man who dwells in the consciousness which is the reflection of divine Mind, doing only and always "what he seeth the Father do."

The Parfit Gentil Knight

A Knyght ther was and that a worthy man, That fro the tyme that he first bigan To ride on, he loved chivalrie, Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisie.

Ful worthy was he in his lordes werre, And thereto hadde he riden, no man ferre, As wel in cristendom as in hethen-esse, And evere honoured for his worthynesse.

At Alisaundre he was whan it was wonne; Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bigonne

Aboven alle nacions in Pruce. . . . In Gernade at the seege eek hadde he be

Of Algeier, and ridden in Belmarie. At Lyeys was he, and at Salatie, Whan they were wonne; and in the Grete See

At many a noble armee hadde he be. And everemoore he hadde a sovereyn prys.

And though that he were worthy, he was wys, And of his port as meek as is a maye.

He nevere yet no vileynye ne sayde, In al his lyf, unto no maner wight. He was a verray parfit, gentil knyght. . . .

—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, by Geoffrey Chaucer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920

EDITORIALS

Governor Coolidge and the Convention

THERE is a good deal to think of in that statement of Speaker Gillett at Chicago, that the nomination of such a man as Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts would clear the murky air of Washington like a bracing northern breeze. To be sure, Speaker Gillett had the presidential nomination in mind when he gave utterance to that simile, but any man about whom such a statement can be truly made is bound to have some effect upon Washington life, even as a vice-president. Governor Coolidge cannot but have a wholesome effect upon people and conditions with which he comes in contact, whether he go to Washington in one position or the other, or indeed not at all, which is the alternative. For the effect he produces is not a matter of time and the hour; it is a matter of his own native simplicity and wholesome character. He exerts a wholesome influence upon people and conditions because he himself is wholesome, and so definitely himself in all circumstances and at all times that no official formalities, any more than official responsibilities, can make him essentially different. Of course, all this is character. And what happened at Chicago was that a great convention, made up of men and women from widely different parts of a great country, and themselves of widely different temperaments and tendencies, recognized character, and made the most of their opportunity to give it preference.

It is not strange that this preference did not extend to the naming of the Massachusetts Governor for the head of the ticket. There was really no time when such an outcome was within the range of possibility. The friends of every minor candidate whose name was proposed to the convention entered upon those final days hoping that such a chance would present itself, hoping that when the inevitable breaking up of the solid phalanxes of the leading candidates should come to pass, the realignment would bring sudden favor to their particular candidate, on the basis of which he could attract sufficient strength thereafter to "put him over," as the saying was. This was preeminently the case with Mr. Hoover, and it was also very definitely the case with Governor Coolidge. But the chance never came, for either of them. The leaders held their strength so long, and so well, that there was no sudden breaking up. A considerable body of Wood men turned out to be bitter-enders, so far as his nomination was concerned; and the drift away from Governor Lowden, the other principal contestant, came gradually enough for Senator Harding to become fairly well indicated as the heir apparent before his success was actually assured in the balloting. States having the largest delegations, and therefore likely to be of controlling influence, were careful, as if well coached, to maintain a balance of power until the drift to Senator Harding had become well defined. Thus a sudden shift never materialized, and such men as Governor Coolidge, to say nothing of Mr. Hoover, never had a chance for first place.

That this fact was effectively used to further the naming of the Massachusetts Governor for the position of vice-president is beyond question. Undoubtedly the knowledge that so well-favored a man was hopelessly out of it, so far as the first place was concerned, made many delegations all the readier to give him their support for the second place. That the Senate managers of the convention had indicated a preference for Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin made no difference; the great body of delegates had come to know and approve of Governor Coolidge as the right sort of man to have preference from the Republican Party, and they did the best they could for him.

Probably they were wise, even in the narrower political sense. For any man, outside the group of those who may be said to be directly in line for the presidential nomination, who can show himself so well and so intimately known to so many people from so many widely-separated districts as those composing a national political convention, as Governor Coolidge showed himself at Chicago, must be in possession of vote-getting qualifications of no mean order. That his nomination for the vice-presidency should come with enthusiasm from a state as far away from Massachusetts as Oregon, is in itself significant. That most of the largest delegations from the south and southwest joined as readily as the west and north in rolling up the overwhelming Coolidge majority is not without meaning. There was good politics in his nomination; that much is clear. But there was something more. There was the evidence of that northern breeze which Speaker Gillett had alluded to. In the last hour of a trying session, that northern breeze had its effect in the murky atmosphere of the convention, just as the Speaker had said that it would clear the atmosphere of Washington. There was something distinctly refreshing about it. The delegates caught its rugged tang and showed themselves responsive.

Everybody at Chicago spoke of the Boston police strike whenever Governor Coolidge was mentioned. But his handling of the strike was not the whole story. That had attracted attention to him all over the country, to be sure. But undoubtedly what won him his distinguishing popularity in the convention was the quality of simple, old-fashioned Americanism which had been discovered underlying his utterances and ways of thinking. Not because Governor Coolidge was understood to stand opposed to organized Labor was his name greeted with cheers. He is not that. The enthusiastic plaudits came his way because the delegates recognized in him a man of a nature and habit of thought to detect any subtle menace to the American form of government, and ready to defend that government on the only basis that will insure its continuance. The convention enthusiasm for

Governor Coolidge was a spontaneous reversion to the type of straight Americanism. It has a meaning which the Republican Party cannot afford to misinterpret.

Mr. Lloyd George and Armenia

IN SPITE of the disappointment which has been occasioned Armenians all over the world by the way in which Armenia has been dealt with under the Turkish treaty, the recent speech delivered by the British Premier, in the House of Commons, on the question had many points of reassurance. Thus, Mr. Lloyd George made the quite explicit statement that the Allies had no intention whatever of repudiating their responsibility for the future of Armenia. "We could not," he said, "disassociate ourselves from the responsibility which has been cast upon us by our pledges with respect to the Armenians." And he went on to declare that, if the time came when the United States felt that she could not undertake the responsibility for a mandate, they would have to reconsider the whole question, and Great Britain, along with the rest of the Allies, would undoubtedly have to take her share in helping Armenia effectively "to equip herself for her very difficult and perilous task."

All this was a valuable reassurance, coming at the present time of doubt and uncertainty, but it was rendered doubly so by the fact the British Premier hastened to insist that this obligation on the part of the Allies was "not merely a question of philanthropy." The Allies were, he declared, under the most serious obligation in the matter. Over and over again, during the war, statements had been made that the Allies were going to liberate the Armenians. Indeed, Mr. Lloyd George insisted, there had been no obligation entered into which was "more specific and more definite than this."

It was, however, when Mr. Lloyd George went on to explain exactly what had been the attitude of the League of Nations toward the question that he showed most clearly that, however much the Turkish treaty may appear a final settlement, both the Supreme Council and the League of Nations have the whole of the Armenian question still very much under consideration.

There has been a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to this matter, but the facts are really simple enough. The Supreme Council, some time ago, referred the Armenian question to the League of Nations, and virtually invited the League to assume a mandate for the country. The League, very justly, replied to the effect that to take a direct mandate for any country would be to go beyond the powers accorded the League under the covenant, which only contemplated the League exercising supervisory powers over a mandatory. The Council of the League, therefore, urged that a mandatory be found for Armenia, and that, in order to render this task easier, all the nations signatory to the covenant should guarantee a sum sufficient to effect the rehabilitation and settlement of the country.

In addition to this, moreover, the Council of the League, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, was careful to insist that, even if this solution, recognized as the best, should, unfortunately, prove unsuccessful, the Council of the League would nevertheless, not cease to interest itself in Armenia. It would, in fact, "be prepared to discuss, in conjunction with the Supreme Council, any other measures which might be devised for the protection of that State." Armenia, therefore, may once again take heart of grace. Such statements as these are very deliberate public declarations of policy, and there can be little doubt that they will secure the indorsement of public opinion in practically all the allied countries. This public opinion, after all, is one of Armenia's greatest sources of strength.

The News-Print Shortage in Canada

THERE can be no question that the news-print shortage in Canada is serious. According to authoritative information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor, in Ottawa, many Canadian newspapers and other publications are faced with the possibility of having to suspend publication. Indeed, already some 30 per cent of Canadian newspapers have been compelled to shut down, and numerous others may be obliged to follow suit, in the near future. The anomaly of the situation, and that which renders it particularly irritating to Canadians, is the fact that Canada, which is easily the largest producer of pulp wood in the world, cannot obtain supplies sufficient, or anything like sufficient, for her own needs. The whole issue, indeed, is one of the most important of those which at present lie between Canada and the United States. For it is, of course, almost entirely due to the enormous demand for news print in the United States that the Dominion is in her present position. As Mr. James White, assistant to the chairman of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, pointed out recently, the publishing business in the United States has reached such huge proportions that it can no longer be supported by the forests of its own country. Canada, indeed, today, is manufacturing nearly two-thirds of the news print used in the United States, and is supplying pulp wood and pulp to the amount of an additional 25 per cent.

Now, if there is one thing quite certain about the news-print situation, not only in Canada, but, very generally, throughout the world, it is that it calls for a far-sighted and courageous policy. The world's publishing business is not likely to decrease. It is, indeed, quite certain to attain very much greater proportions than at present, and every effort should certainly be made to prevent any impediment to legitimate growth. Viewed from the broadest standpoint, the situation presents no very serious difficulties. Both spruce and balsam, the two great stand-bys for pulp wood, are comparatively quick-growing trees, having a tremendous territorial range, and the vacant lands of Canada, to say nothing of the United States, if planted with spruce and balsam, and kept so planted, are quite capable within a comparatively short time, of supplying all the demands for pulp wood which could possibly be made.

It comes back, once again, therefore, to the question

of afforestation. Canada, the United States, and every other country need, more than ever before, to tackle this great question; for it is certainly one of the greatest and most far-reaching questions of the present time. As Mr. White well remarked, it affects every man who buys a newspaper or a periodical, a book for his library or textbooks for his children at school. It touches the pocket of every merchant, manufacturer, or other business man who buys advertising space. It affects every man who wants to build, buy, rent, or furnish a house. The list might indeed be extended almost indefinitely.

For the moment, of course, Canada is perfectly justified in taking measures to see that her own needs are met, but merely to supply her own needs, and let the world take the residue, is no solution of the matter. To quote Mr. White, once again, the only proper way to conserve any resource is to develop it to the point of highest productivity and with the maximum of efficiency, and to use every means to maintain productivity at that pitch. "To withhold any natural resource from use under proper conditions," Mr. White added, "whether it be a fishery, a water power, a timbered area, or any other resource, is waste in its grossest form."

Universities and Good Citizenship

THERE is nothing particularly novel in the statement that the welfare of the country is in the hands of the rising generation, or even in the declaration that there is an obligation on the universities to bring up their students to be useful citizens. But when such statements are made by one as well situated to observe the trend of public affairs as the Hon. George P. McLean, United States Senator from Connecticut, and are coupled by him with the declaration that the next twenty years will be the critical period in the life of this republic, one is not surprised to find the Senator's utterances set forth in the Yale News, where presumably they have been read with interest by the men of Yale and other American universities. Experiences of racial and economic significance through which the people of the United States have come, since the armistice, are enough to make a great number of them ready to believe that the decades now immediately ahead are likely to test the efficacy of the American idea of government as it has never been tested before; and both within and without the walls of American universities there has been, of late, a growing belief that in whatever there is to be done to bring about a better economic and industrial situation in the country, the universities will have to assume a greater measure of leadership than they have heretofore undertaken.

It is to the degree that business and industry in the United States have come to be carried on in conflict with the American idea, as it is expressed in the form of government, that the problem becomes a problem of citizenship. As the Connecticut Senator apparently means to imply, the making of citizens of a better quality is bound to build up popular capability for the settlement of industrial problems. If there were a better quality of citizenship in the country, there would be clearer thinking with respect to the difficulties that call for adjustment. There would be greater capacity to make the American theory apply in respect to business and industry consistently with its application to the form of government. There would be less of industrial autocracy, and more of industrial cooperation; less tendency to treat individual workers as merely part of an industrial machine; more willingness to give each his fair consideration as an individual. With the right quality of citizenship, there would be a readier recognition of the inconsistency of allowing industry to continue on the feudal system in a country whose government upholds the commonwealth ideal.

Whether or not Senator McLean had this inconsistency in mind, he makes a strong point of Abraham Lincoln's declaration that this Republic will live forever or die by its own hand, and likewise of the words spoken years ago by Professor Perrin of Yale to the Senator's old class in the Hartford High School, "Nations, like apples, ripen in the sun, and then, like apples, rot at the core."

Senator McLean speaks the true Americanism. There ought to be more of it. If there really are critical times just ahead, there is hope in the knowledge that a public representative is saying things of this sort, and that university men are paying heed.

Crosby Hall

THERE is something curiously appropriate in the suggestion, made recently in the columns of The Times, that Crosby Hall, reputed to be one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in London, should enter upon another period in its checkered career as the headquarters of the World Association for Adult Education. True, Crosby Hall, as far as mere years are concerned, has not spent much of its career in the pursuit of learning. The worthy Sir John Crosby, who built the Hall, in the year 1470, leasing the necessary land in "Bishoppesgate Strete" from Dame Alice Ashfield, Prioress of the Convent of St. Helen's, for £11 6s. 8d., was a grocer and a woolstapler, a man justly honored by the City and also by the King, Edward IV, but still, in all probability, a great merchant prince rather than a scholar.

Then there was not much of the scholar about Richard III, who, as Duke of Gloucester, was its next tenant. But, some thirty years after Richard had left Crosby Hall for the Palace of Westminster, there came to Sir John Crosby's beautiful house a new tenant, the atmosphere of whose "learning and piety" clings to it still. That new tenant was, of course, Sir Thomas More, one time Lord High Chancellor of England. Here, says one authority, "philosophy and piety met in quiet converse." Erasmus, indeed, compared More's house to the Academy of Plato, or rather, as he put it, to a "school and an exercise of the Christian religion." All its inhabitants, whether male or female, applied "their leisure to liberal studies and profitable reading, although piety was their first care. No wrangling, no idle word was heard in it;

every one did his duty with alacrity, and not without a temperate cheerfulness."

It was in the year 1516 that Sir Thomas More came to Crosby Hall. In 1523 he sold it to his "dear friend," Antonio Bonvici, a merchant of Lucca, and it was in Crosby Hall that Bonvici, some twelve years later, received from Sir Thomas a farewell letter, written in charcoal, as he lay in the Tower awaiting the will of his master, Henry VIII. After Bonvici's day, Crosby Hall had many distinguished tenants, and on one occasion or another all the great men and women of London, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, must have been guests beneath the great oak roof of its banqueting hall. Thus, it is the merest surmise, of course, but it is nevertheless an interesting surmise, that Shakespeare may sometimes have found a welcome here, in the days when "Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother," was one of its tenants. Anyway, it was about this time that Crosby Hall reached perhaps the summit of its greatness as a resort of life and fashion. For it was in 1594, during the mayoralty of Sir John Spencer, a wealthy citizen, who dispensed much hospitality from Crosby Hall, that a great masque was performed there by the gentlemen students of Gray's Inn and the Temple "in the august presence of Queen Elizabeth."

Shortly afterwards, however, the glory of Crosby Hall began to decline, and in the middle of the seventeenth century it became a temporary prison for "malignants." In 1672 the great Hall was converted into a Presbyterian chapel, and for nearly a hundred years so continued, its pulpit being occupied by many eminent preachers. Then it became a warehouse for the East India Company, later a restaurant, and finally, in the year 1908, it was removed from its historic site in Bishopsgate Street Within, and re-erected on its present site, if possible a still more historic one, namely, a corner of More's garden, in Chelsea.

Editorial Notes

SPAIN and the hour-glass are inseparable, if the remarks, speeches, and comments by and about its statesmen count for anything. "The hour has struck when the Cabinet must resign." "The time is nigh when a new ministry must assume the responsibilities of the state," are frequent expressions. "My government is like a watch," says Manuel Allendesalazar. "It was wound up to enable it to go on to the passing of the budget and no longer; then it naturally stopped." Perhaps the most apt illustration is that which likens the governmental system to a clock; the big hand to the crisis which completes its circle every "hour," and the small hand the indicator as to whose turn it is to form a cabinet. The fourth hour has struck again, so Edward Dato is in office.

THERE has been a strong suspicion that the Water Power Bill, passed toward the end of the recent session of the Congress of the United States but finally defeated through the "pocket veto," was less in the interest of the public than for the benefit of a special group, possibly a group that desired to enter a wedge to commercialize the national parks. This feeling evidently was shared by John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior. For it was as a result of Judge Payne's letter to the President, it is understood, that the Water Power Bill remained without the signature of the Chief Executive. Judge Payne, it appears, brought to the attention of the President the menace that there might prove to be in the section of the bill which would give to the Secretary of the Interior the right to declare public lands open to location, entry, or selection. More of this sort of official integrity and indifference to possible personal consequences would do much to give the American people that confidence in their public servants which has appeared so often to be lacking.

THERE is material for comedy in the situation arising from the "president" of the "Irish republic" having established headquarters in the hotel district of Chicago, near the stamping-ground of delegates to the recent Republican convention, for the purpose of securing a plank in the Republican platform declaring for the separation of Ireland from the British Empire. But seriously, what country other than the United States, easy-going in some respects, would have permitted such an affront to Great Britain, and what nation other than the British would look on with such equanimity as it has shown. But then, Britons know what the Irish maneuvers in the United States represent and what their purpose is, and so they discount them, say, 90 per cent, particularly at election time.

It is not at all surprising that the emigration of Finns from the United States should exceed all expectations, or that about 3000 of them should have returned to Finland since the first of the present year. They return to a country far different in many respects from the country they left, upon embarking for America. Finland, several years ago, was under the shadow of the Russian autocrat. It carried on a stubborn, but what then seemed a hopeless, fight for the restoration of its rights. Now that the nation has been reconstituted, and freedom reigns where the tyranny of the invader held sway, there will, in all likelihood, be an increasing return to the home land of those Finns who refused to submit to the Russification policy pursued by Nicholas II.

IN TELEGRAPHING his congratulations to Senator Harding, Herbert Hoover has speedily put an end to any possible conjectures as to whether he might even yet accept a nomination from the Democrats or from any third party. Of course, as the campaign proceeds, there may be all manner of shifts of position; but at the start it is interesting that one of the most popular Republicans, who has, however, considered himself largely a free lance, is apparently ready to support the ticket. If the Republican ticket is successful, the new President may in some way make further use of Mr. Hoover's ability for the public benefit.